

INTIMATIONS

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At \$10 Per MONTH.

TUNING AND REGULAR ATTENTION
INCLUSIVE.TO SMOKERS OF VIRGINIA
CIGARETTES.


An unbounded delight to the hundreds of men who have hitherto longed in vain for a perfectly blended cigarette of distinctive flavour and pleasing aroma. Beyond doubt the *bon ami* of all discriminating smokers everywhere.

Aide-de-Camp Virginia Cigarettes

Selected and blended from the choicest Virginia leaf and packed in air-tight tins.

THE WESTMINSTER TOBACCO COMPANY, LTD., are now giving away beautiful calendars. The frontpiece is a charming picture showing the Tower Bridge, entitled the "Pool of London." The calendar is in three pieces and there are interlarded these charming beauty types, and it is given away in return for the following empty tins—

8 "RECESS" VIRGINIA 50S TINS,
OR 10 "AIDE-DE-CAMP" VIRGINIA 50S TINS.

Return Tins to—

WESTMINSTER TOBACCO CO., LTD.,
18, BANK BUILDINGS.

The supply of calendars is limited.

Hongkong, 14th January, 1915.

THE "SUPERSTATE."

MR. BALFOUR ON GERMAN
ARROGANCE.

"KULTUR" BY BAYONET.

Mr. Balfour addressed a large and enthusiastic recruiting meeting at the Colston Hall, Bristol, last month. He was accompanied by Mr. William Brace, M.P., who also spoke.

The gathering was organized by the Bristol Citizens' Recruiting Committee, which has been instrumental in securing some thousands of recruits since August. For some weeks they had ceased operations, but the War Office called upon them for another 3,000 men and the Committee had been working hard for a week or two before the meeting. The Colston Hall is occupied by Scottish troops from Salisbury Plain, but they turned out for this meeting; the understanding being that it should not extend beyond 8.30, so that the Scots could take possession again before bedtime. The Lord Mayor presided, and the hall was packed.

THE CRIME OF A NATION.

Mr. Balfour said that if 15 or 20 years ago any man had prophesied that in their lifetime so many parts of the world would be simultaneously engaged in war he would have been looked on as a madman. Surely the question would have been asked—What is civilization, what is Christianity coming to if such things can be? They must not suppose that a catastrophe of this magnitude, affecting the whole civilized world, combatant and non-combatant, had not got its causes deeply rooted in some historic past. It was not the accident of a day; it was not due to a dispatch having been answered or not answered at a particular time; it was not due to this casual circumstance or that. It was due to causes far deeper, far more profound, which had gradually and by, as it were, an almost inevitable destiny led up to the terrible tragedy which we now saw before us.

It was quite true to say that we were at war because treaty obligations and national honour required us to support and defend a nation whose neutrality was violated with every circumstance of military horror and abomination. But the tragedy of Serbia and the tragedy of Belgium were but episodes in a still greater tragedy, and the crimes that had been committed in Flanders and in the north of France were but episodes in a greater crime than these against civilization. (Cheers.) It was the crime of a nation which was resolved not merely to be powerful, to be prosperous, but which said, "All these things are valueless to me unless I can also dominate and coerce the whole civilized world." That was the root difficulty which we had got to face. That was a circumstance which could never be forgotten either by those who took part in this war or by those who would have something to say to the settlement after the war was concluded.

MISOLMANIA.

He was not alone in believing up to 20 years ago that Germany, sated with glory and absolutely secure in her strength, would feel that her ideal would be that of a great peaceful, cultivated, and industrial nation, anxious for the liberty of all and not the course of German thought. Germany's ideal had not developed on those lines. Unhappily she herself, unhappily for mankind, she had apparently felt that it was not enough to be great, honoured, wealthy, and secure, but that no nation worthy of the name, having domination within its grasp, should fail by all means, fair or foul, to pursue domination until it was secured. He thought that was one of the greatest, if not the greatest tragedy in history. It almost looked as if the war of 1870 and the unexampled outburst of prosperity which succeeded it had turned the heads of a great nation and had polluted the consciences of a mighty people.

They spoke of their "Kultur," of their value, of their greatness, in terms which he thought would never be used by anybody with a sense of humour. (Laughter.) The French in the days of Frederick the Great had reason to describe French culture in terms far in excess of anything the Germans had ever done or ever hoped to do. Germany was not content to be on the continent of Europe "first among equals"; but rather than that she should be "everything" there was not a Briton who would not lay down his life gladly—she never would be "everything" while there was one cartridge or one stout heart left in this country. (Cheers.)

SUPERMAN AND SUPERSTATE.
There was a fantastic conception, made in Germany, of what was called the superman—a monster of aggressive egotism. If he ever materialized he might well be left to the police—(laughter)—but while the conception of the superman was merely absurd it was the idea of their superstate which had brought civilization to the peril in which it now stood. It was the superstate with which we had to deal. It was absolutely inconsistent with the true notion of a great community of nations. Was it not essential that we should come to an understanding as to how international relations were to be conducted?

Were the powerful always going to trample on the weak? To him and to all men of English speech, wherever they lived and to whatever nation they belonged, it seemed that the international future of our race lay in as far as possible spreading wide the grip and power of international law—(cheers)—in the raising more and more of the dignity of treaties between States, and that controversies which arose between Governments (as in every community they arose between different individuals) should be decided not by the sword but by arbitration. (Cheers.) That was an ideal which the Germans were trampling under foot in theory and in practice. The present struggle was more than national. The whole international future of the world, in his judgment, was hanging in the balance.

THE INTERNATIONAL FUTURE.
If victory should go to those the law of whose being seemed to be to grasp domination irrespective of scruples, then, indeed,

we might look forward with gloomy, prognostications to the international future of civilization, with the very doubtful comfort of having German "Kultur" rammed down our throats by German bayonets, whether we liked it or not. He appealed to the young—in whom he had always believed—not to undervalue the greatness of their destiny. It depended upon every man in this great national emergency sinking all minor and petty considerations. He did not for a moment doubt that the result of that meeting, as of thousands of others held in other parts of the country, would be that Britons would show an example to the world—a unique example—and would prove that, without compulsion and from a sense of duty, they were ready to rally to the standard and take their full share in the great struggle now being carried on upon the continent of Europe. (Cheers.)

Mr. Brace, M.P. (South Wales Miners), said he and other Labour leaders had been criticized for the part they had taken in this recruiting campaign, but his reply to critics was this:—"We have no right to enjoy the privileges of the national life under stress and crisis unless we are prepared to accept our share of responsibility." (Cheers.) Germany had gone mad in her passion for world power, and it would take a long time to break her arrogant spirit. It was not alone the German Emperor, it was not alone the military oligarchy—it was the German people who had been taught for 40 years that they alone had the right to world domination. That nonsense must be knocked out of them, but it could not be done by reading newspapers and admiring the courage of other people. He wished to place on public record his profound admiration of the way in which the sons of the noble families of Britain had given their beloved and their lives for the Empire. They had displayed a courage, a courage, and a self-sacrifice never equalled in the history of this land, and the sons of the common people had been equally valorous and self-sacrificing.

INDIAN COTTON CROP
FORECAST.

CALCUTTA, December 25th.

The third general memorandum on the current Indian cotton crop has been issued by the Director of Statistics, bringing the information up to the end of last month. It shows that the conditions of the season so far have been generally favourable, except in the northern districts of Bombay, Deccan, in the Punjab, the United Provinces and in Hyderabad state where damage has been done by heavy rains. The total yield is estimated at 4,900,000 bales, being 300,000 bales less than last year's output, as published last February.

AMERICAN COTTON STOCKS.
5,000,000 BALES OF COTTON
UNSOLD.

WASHINGTON, December 14th.

The \$135,000,000 cotton loan fund plan to finance the surplus cotton crop was approved unanimously to-night by representatives of committees which are to aid in handling the fund in the Southern States.

After an all-day conference with the cotton loan committee, which has final supervision of this fund, the representatives of the committees pledged themselves to give their best efforts to the successful operation of the fund.

The conference ended to-night, and most of the State committeemen left for the South to begin active work in putting the fund into the hands of cotton producers.

Although no definite information was forthcoming at the conference on how much cash actually will be drawn from the fund to carry the surplus cotton crop, estimates range from \$10,000,000 to \$17,000,000, and members of the cotton loan committee were confident that hundreds of applications for loans would be in before January 1st.

It was the opinion of most of those present that between 4,000,000 and 5,000,000 bales of cotton must be carried over until next year. It was estimated that about \$150,000,000 would be needed to take care of this cotton, and the general opinion was that unless there was a natural expansion of credit throughout the South a large part of the loan fund will be used.

THE HONGKONG VOLUNTEERS.

ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COL. A. CHAPMAN, V.D.

JOINED.

- The undermentioned members having joined the Corps are allotted Corps numbers and posted as follows:—
No. 1730 Pte. M. M. Maas to Scouts Co.
No. 1731 Pte. D. G. Cheesman to Scouts Company.
No. 1732 Pte. C. N. Soper to Scouts Company.
No. 1733 Gr. A. D. Bailey to No. 2 Section Artillery Battery.
No. 1735 Pte. A. E. Cooks to Scouts Company.

- Pte. D. S. Eddie from Right Section M.G. Co. to Signalling Section and Pte. J. S. McIntosh (No. 134) from H.K.V.R. to Engineer Company, dated 20th January, 1915.

- O.C.s. are reminded that the weekly state is required at the Orderly Room not later than 5 p.m. to-day.

- Parades (to-day).
5 p.m. Musketry Instruction on Kennedy Road Range for the following Recruits:—Scouts Company Ptes. A. E. Cooks, G. R. Harwood, F. H. Baker, T. A. Perry, M. M. Maas, D. G. Cheesman, and C. N. Soper. Service rifles to be carried.

- Corpl. Grimes, R.E., will attend.
5.15 p.m. Nos. 1 and 2 Sections Artillery and Left Section M.G. Co. 10 pdr. drill at Headquarters.

- Remainder, Bayonet fighting under Company Commanders.

- DETAILS.
Orderly Officer: Lieut. Wright.
Orderly Sergeant: Sergeant Crawford.
To furnish Guard to-night: Scouts Co. G. E. Searns.
Adjutant, H.K.V.C.

FOOT HEALTH.

FOR SOLDIERS IN TRAINING.

It is frequently averred that an army marches on its stomach; but, more literally, of course, it marches on its feet. Foot trouble is unquestionably one of a soldier's greatest foes, says the *Westminster Gazette*, and blistered and swollen feet are a common form of ailment with our "Tommyes" now in training. As a drill-sergeant remarked to the writer, the matter is all-important, since "it is impossible for a man to be of good heart if he has bad feet."

Colonel Josiah Oldfield, M.D., the well-known Harley-street specialist, who at present is in Command of the 3rd (Reserve) East Anglian Field Ambulance, has drawn up some salutary rules for the care of the feet; and although some of them may not be found to be practicable on the field of action, nevertheless they all come within the scope of every man during the course of training he is called to undergo in this country prior to call to active service; and the publication of them may be the means of minimising much suffering and pain. They read as follows:

- 1.—Keep the feet clean.
- 2.—Always take off both boots and socks at night.

- 3.—Where it is very cold, or where duty makes it necessary to keep boots on during the night, take off the socks that have been worn during the day and put on the pair of spare socks for the night.

- 4.—At every opportunity wash out the socks. Turn them inside out and rub them well with soap, especially the feet, and rinse them with cold water. Keep on soaping, rinsing, and wringing them out until the water comes quite clean.

- 5.—Damp socks may be put on to march in, but not to stand or sit about in.

- 6.—Where socks are worn in holes and a large piece of rag is available, the bare foot should be placed in the centre of the rag, which should then be wrapped round the foot; and, if there is room in the boot, the old ragged sock should be left off, and the rag should replace the sock.

- 7.—Whenever possible when off duty the boots and socks should be taken off, since the air hardens the feet and the removal of boots and socks rests them.

- 8.—A new pair of boots should not at once be taken into regular wear; but should be worn for an hour or two each day for the first week or two.

- 9.—An eggcupful of oil (linseed is usually the cheapest) should be poured into each boot a couple of days before the boots are worn. This not only softens the leather, but prevents wet penetrating from without.

- 10.—If a blister forms, a sterilised needle and thread should be drawn through it, in order to remove the water in it without removing the protecting skin. Then a piece of clean rag—or preferably a piece of dry plain or boracic lint—should be placed over the blister. If the blister is caused by the rub of a boot which is rather too long it is well to place several thicknesses of rag or lint over it.

- 11.—If the skin has actually been rubbed off, dust the raw place with boracic powder and apply dry boracic lint over it. If available, a little boracic ointment is very soothing.

- 12.—When the socks are hard, they should be turned inside out, and yellow soap should be rubbed thickly into the sole of the sock, so that the soap comes next to the foot when the sock is put on again.

- 13.—When the weather is hot or the feet perspire, a desert-spoonful of boracic powder should be shaken into each boot before putting it on. Feet that become tender through perspiring may be hardened by soaking each night for five minutes in a strong and very hot alum solution, or in a very hot bath into which two teaspoonfuls of carbolic acid have been added to each gallon of water, or very strong hot salt solution, followed by drying and vigorously rubbing with dry boracic powder.

- 14.—It should be remembered that "cheap boots are always dear." Well-tanned, flexible leather and well-finished boots cost more in the first instance, but repay the cost by greater comfort, by immunity from sore feet, and by length of wear.

- 15.—Toe-nails should be cut short, corns should be peeled and not cut; whilst it should not be forgotten that a sore on the side of or between the toes is usually caused by long nails, dirt, or perspiration. Keep very clean between the toes, and place a bit of clean rag in between each toe if tenderness begins.

- 16.—Regular marching should be carried out daily, gradually increasing the distance, in order to fit the feet for long marches.

TRADING WITH THE ENEMY.

BOARD OF TRADE ISSUES A WARNING TO BRITISH FIRMS.

The following are extracts from an announcement issued by the Board of Trade last month warning British traders of their obligations and responsibilities in regard to doing business with the enemy:—

All traders are now by law expressly prohibited from obtaining from or supplying to an enemy country or an enemy, either directly or indirectly, any goods, wares, or merchandise, and it is incumbent upon them to take every precaution to see that goods which are exported to an enemy country, and that goods which they import from a neutral country are not of enemy origin.

Want of proper inquiry renders firms liable to the risk of prosecution under the "Trading with the Enemy Act," and the penalties imposed may be either fine or imprisonment, or both, and if the conviction is under indictment, even to penal servitude, with forfeiture of the goods in either case.

At Bruges the German control is very rigorous. A Frenchman was shot for carrying letters for delivery at Bruges. He refused to be blindfolded, and just before the volley was fired shouted "Vive la France!"

INTIMATIONS

CALDBECK,
MACGREGOR & CO.

(ESTABLISHED 1864.)

SOLE AGENTS FOR

FALCON
LAGER BEERGOOD
CHEAP

NOT "MADE IN GERMANY."

SAMPLES FREE.

WHY NOT TRY IT?

NO REST NIGHT OR
DAY FROM ECZEMA

With Terrible Itching and Burning.
Legs and Arms Much Swollen.
Face Not Fit to Be Seen. Used
Cuticura Soap and Ointment.
Eczema Completely Gone.

3, Linden Terrace, Hill St., Kingswood, Bristol, Eng.—"Twelve months ago I first saw the symptoms of eczema in the form of a red patch on my instep. The eczema went on my leg causing terrible itching and forming hard watery patches every day. I still continued to go further up my body until it had reached my face, completely closing my eyes. My legs and arms were also much swollen.

Consequently I had to pay some one to do my work as I had neither heart nor strength to do it myself. I could not get on hour's rest by night or day with this terrible itching and burning. I was confined to my house for quite six months, as my face was not fit to be seen.

"I had treatment for some time but failed to get any relief. I bought some Cuticura Soap and a box of Cuticura Ointment and I am pleased to say I found instant relief from the itching and burning. I continued to use both and I began to mend rapidly getting good rest at night and now the eczema has completely gone." (Signed) Mrs. Emily Morgan, Jan. 21, 1914.

Samples Free by Post.

Although Cuticura Soap and Ointment are sold throughout the world, a sample of each with 32-p. Skin Book will be sent free upon request. Address post-card: F. Newbery & Sons, 27, Charterhouse St., London.

(62-3)

A NEW PAINT FOR THE EAST.

"CYGNITE"

(Registered).

"CYGNITE" is a new white paint ready for the brush specially prepared for Tropical climates.

It is common knowledge among users of White Leads and Zincs that they will not stand outside exposure in hot climates.

"CYGNITE" does not assume that glassy condition of White Zinc or the powdering off effect of White Lead.

"CYGNITE" is ideal for Household or Hospital, Yacht or Bungalow decoration.

Stocked by the manufacturers in handy pots of 7lbs. nett.

WILKINSON,
HEYWOOD &
CLARK LD.

(HONGKONG BRANCH),

ALEXANDRA BUILDING.

Telephone: 763.

(100-1)

NOTICES OF FIRMS

NOTICE.

M. R. EDWARD DES VŒUX has this day been appointed Secretary of the HONGKONG CLUB.

J. W. C. BONNAR,
Chairman.
Hongkong, 19th January, 1915. [177]

NOTICE.

THE EAST INDIA SEA AND FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

WE HAVE taken over the Agency of the above Company in Hongkong and are now prepared to grant policies of Insurance at the most favorable rates.

THE CHINA COMMERCIAL CO.,
3, Duddell Street.
Hongkong, 16th January, 1915. [179]

NOTICE.

NATIONAL ASSURANCE CO. OF IRELAND
Now merged in
THE YORKSHIRE INSURANCE CO., LTD.

WE HAVE this day taken over the Agency of the above Company, formerly held by Messrs. REUTER, BROCKMANN & CO., and all communications in regard to the Agency should now be addressed to us.

ARRATON V. APCAR & Co.,
14, Des Voeux Road.
Hongkong, 9th January, 1915. [148]

WANTED

WANTED.

BY Two Young Gentlemen, Board and Lodging; Kowloon preferred. Two Bedrooms. About \$80 each.

Apply—
Care of "Daily Press" Office.
Hongkong, 19th January, 1915. [180]

ENGINEERING BILLET WANTED.

BRITISHER, aged 40; Chief Engineer's Certificate; M.I.Mech.E.; A.M.I.N.A.; with 15 years' sea and shore experience in the East, seeks position of responsibility and trust, preferably in Suez and Eastern Boulding Yard on the Canal Coast. Accustomed to Engineering in all its branches—any size of craft. In present employ 10 years; last 8 years as MANAGER OF WORKS OWING SLIPWAYS, doing all classes of repairs; also Launch and Tug Building.

Agreement completed, but must give at least one month's notice.

For full particulars of experience, testimonials, etc., please address—
Care of "Daily Press" Office.
Hongkong, 19th January, 1915. [181]

FRENCH LESSONS

G. MOUSSEON,

15, MORRISON HILL ROAD.

[60]

SIEN TING.

SURGEON DENTIST.

No. 10, D'AGUIAR STREET

TERMS VERY MODERATE.

Consultation Free.

Hongkong, 21st September, 1914. [92]

WAR MAPS

AND SMALL NATIONAL FLAGS

To Mark the Progress of

THE WAR.

For Sale at—

GRACA & CO.

Hongkong Hotel Building, Pedder Street

[103]

TO THE MEDICAL PROFESSION.

MISS MORITA, CERTIFICATED

MASSEUSE (with diploma in

Physiology and Anatomy), will be pleased

to give Massage, under medical supervision.

Address—
NOMURA HOTEL,

15, 16 and 17, Connaught Road.

Telephone No. 400.

Hongkong, 30th July, 1914. [102]

YEW LEE.

AH CHEONG AND L. HANSEN.

STEVEDORES, SHIP-CHANDLERS

AND COMPRADORES.

15, LES YUEN STREET, WEST.

Telephone No. 1230.

Hongkong, 27th October, 1914. [104]

新外中港香

CHUNG NGOI SAN PO

(Chinese Daily Press).

PUBLISHED DAILY

is the oldest and still immeasurably the best

Advertising medium among the

Native Community.

Established for over FIFTY YEARS

Circulates largely throughout Southern China

Indo-China, etc.

Terms for Advertising (Consolidation free) can

be obtained at the Office, 10A, Des Voeux Road

Central, Hongkong, 131, Fleet Street, London

or from the different Agents.

or Documents translated from the Chinese

Colloquial Chinese.

MALAYA'S CURRENCY.

PLEA FOR A 2/8 DOLLAR.

The following interesting article has appeared in the *Malay Mail*—

Mr. Leggatt's plea for half and quarter cent pieces reminds us that a certain number of people still think that it would be to the general advantage of Malaya if the Indian (and Ceylon) currency was adopted here *in toto*. This would mean, in the first instance, the raising of the dollar from 2/4d. to 2/8d. Leaving the rupee alone for the moment, the question arises whether a 2/- dollar or 2/8d. dollar would be really best for Malaya. It would be interesting to hear expert opinion on the subject, if any such opinion exists.

Points in favour of the 2/- dollar would appear to be—

(i.)—The wealth of this country is mainly derived from produce, therefore the greater number of dollars obtainable for that produce the better.

(ii.)—A 2/- dollar is easy to calculate with in sterling.

(iii.)—A 2/- dollar could be made identical with the English 2/- piece, with 1/- to represent 50 cents, 6d.—25 cents, 3d.—12 cents, to which might be added a new nickel coin to represent 1 cent.

(iv.)—For all practical purposes this would mean adopting the British gold currency.

Disadvantages of the 2/- dollar might be—

(i.)—Frightening off capital so much needed for the development of the country. People at home who have invested out here at 2/4d. will suffer if they can ultimately only expect 2/- when they want their money back.

(ii.)—Increased cost of all goods imported. The total value of such imports is very large, *vide* the official import returns.

(iii.)—Tamil labour and Indian capitalists who largely finance Asiatic enterprise would demand more in order to remit to India the same number of rupees—profits on labour and capital—that they do now. Hence, although the Asiatic mine-owner might receive more for his tin, the capital required to secure it would cost him more and his wages bill might be higher. In the same way the benefit of the lower dollar to the agriculturist might be less than it appears, owing to increased cost of labour.

(iv.)—In any case it would be necessary to have a smaller dollar coin in order to avoid illegal coinage or melting down if the price of silver increased.

The attraction of a 2/8d. dollar is that it could be utilised as the first step in the introduction of the Indian rupee currency. It would not be necessary to alter the existing dollar coin, but the 50 cent pieces could be gradually called in and replaced by a rupee coin bearing the chop "50 cents" on one side; and by the half rupee bearing a chop "25 cents." Nickel one cent coins could be introduced at the same time. The handling of the note issue would be simple. The \$1 note would in the first instance bear the additional inscription "Two Rupees," the \$5 note "Ten Rupees," and the \$10 note "Twenty Rupees." Afterwards they would only bear these rupee inscriptions. The next step would be the gradual withdrawal of the dollar coin and, finally, the nominal and legal change to the rupee currency. Hundreds of millions of British subjects in Asia and Africa now use this currency and it might be of Imperial, commercial, and economical advantage if the people of Malaya joined such a vast number of people using the same coinage.

The producer would suffer to some extent by the higher rate of exchange, but individually he is in a minority and even his suffering would be largely mitigated by a chequering in the cost of living. As regards the rubber industry, the profits mostly go direct in sterling to the shareholders at home. Provided there is no reduction in local salaries, the resident planter and the salaried mine manager would gain by a lessened cost of all the imported articles they use, when on leave and when sending money home to their families. The Asiatic mine-owner might find that with the decreased cost of living—and apparently living is cheaper in rupee-using countries—the cost of labour would go down and he would pay less for his necessary capital. Taking the loss to the producer at 15 per cent, the export duty might be reduced 5 per cent, labour 5 per cent and the general lessened cost of all commodities may reasonably be expected to affect the producer to the extent of another 24 per cent. As the Government will be saving 124 per cent on its large remittances to the Crown Agents for material and Siamese loan payments, it could afford to make this concession. A 5 per cent. reduction in wages would mean paying 474 cents a day instead of 50 cents. And these calculations do not take into account the lower rate of interest which the mine-owner would pay for capital.

If even then his profits were less, he might be helped by a reduction in the timber duty and lower railway freights. The great majority of the public—who of course are not mine or estate-owners—would presumably benefit in the general all-round lessened cost of living. Even if the actual labourer did not benefit owing to a reduction of wages he would be no worse off than he is now. Mr. Leggatt points out that the introduction of smaller token coins than at present in use would be to the advantage of the poor. A nickel rupee cent and possibly a nickel half cent would bring us down to a much smaller token value than is in use at present.

The rupee currency is in force in the following countries—

	Population.
Indian Empire	315,000,000
Ceylon	4,100,000
British East Africa	4,000,000
British East Africa	2,500,000
Manitium	2,000,000
Seychelles	370,000
German East Africa	10,000,000
	337,970,000

Malaya would add another couple of millions.

INTERVIEW WITH THE

KAISER.

CONFESSIONS OF A GERMAN SPY.

AN "UNDERGROUND" STORY.

The case of Armgard Karl Graves is well known in this country, for it was in the city of Glasgow he was arrested for spying at Rosyth. In his book that has just been published ("The Secrets of the German War Office," London: T. Werner Laurie, Ltd., 8, Essex Street, Strand), Dr. Graves gives some remarkable revelations of the inner workings of the German Secret Service. He tells his story with remarkable frankness, right up from the day he entered the spy school in Berlin to the time he left the service in disgust and joined the British Secret Service, which he left after a limited experience. Whilst the calling of a spy may not be one of the noblest of professions, it is one full of thrills, and one who is well in with his Government certainly sees and hears astounding affairs. The book is full of dramatic incidents, and one of the most momentous of these is the spy's interview with the Kaiser. Along with another man he was taken by Count Wedel into the presence of William. The following is Graves' description of the interview:

"You will both be taken at half-past eleven to a certain room," said the Count. "You will advance to the middle, wheel to your right, face the portière and stand at attention. You will answer all questions, but make no comments or queries yourself. I need not enjoin you to total silence. You understand?"

We bowed. Just then a gong boomed somewhere below us. A last word from the Count, "Be ready!" He left us. Re-appearing almost immediately, he beckoned us to follow him. We noticed that he seemed even more grave than usual. Down a flight of stairs, along a great corridor we made our way, no one speaking a word. At the end of the corridor we saw two sentries; then a big solid oak door guarded by an attendant in the livery of the Royal Household. At a sign from the Count we halted; he knocked. The door was opened by an officer of the Erste Garde du Corps and, remembering our instructions, we entered and came to attention in the middle of a large room, facing an adjoining chamber, the portières to which were divided. The room in which we stood was brilliantly lighted, but the other was dark, save for a green glow that came from a shaded reading lamp on a big writing desk. Sentries looked at the desk and gave a sort of gasp.

Then I quite understood his emotion. For seated behind that heavy, old-fashioned desk, was Wilhelm II., Emperor of Germany.

We stood at a rigid attention, absolutely silent, for full five minutes. The dimly lit, solitary figure at the desk made no sign but went on writing. I am not a timid or a nervous man, the sort of work I was doing seasons one pretty thoroughly, but this began to get on my nerves. Drawn up in front of the Emperor and waiting, waiting. Contact with the great ones of the earth, especially through secret service, can take some amazingly queer turns, and a short circuit is confoundedly unhealthy for the negative wire. The more I looked at that silent, lonely figure, the more I began to feel a great big longing for the African veldt, a thousand miles north of Cape Town preferably. Suddenly the Emperor made a move, and there came a sharp, rather higher-pitched voice, saying "Wedel, I will see the first."

At once Herr Sinden was shown from the room; obviously the mission, whatever it was, was not for him. I never saw him again.

I was bidden to step to within three paces of the Emperor; the officer who escorted Herr von Sinden from the room attempted to return, but was waved off. There were just the three of us: Count Wedel, standing at the corner of the desk on the right, the Kaiser, and myself. I had seen the Emperor on many occasions, but never so close before. He appeared to be lost in some document. He looked well, but older than any of his portraits. Tanned, almost dark, his rather lean face bore a striking likeness to Frederick the Great; more so than ever, for he is getting grey. I realised that none of his portraits do his eyes justice. Of a bluish-steel grey, they have an icy, impersonal, weighing look in them, it is hard to define. It struck me in that moment that Lord Kitchener, Trenchard Pasha, Cecil Rhodes, and Li Hung Chang had exactly those same eyes—the eyes of men who feel it to their master the world.

Presently His Majesty looked up, and in that same rather shrill voice asked: "How long have you been in the service?"

"Three years, sir."

"You know Morocco?"

Morocco? So that was it. France and Germany quarrelling over the bone, at the point of war! I replied:

"Yes, sir!"

"How long were you in Morocco?" continued the Emperor.

"About twelve months, sir."

On this he seemed to hesitate. Frankly, I was nervous, so instead of thinking about Morocco, I noticed that the Kaiser wore the dress uniform of a Colonel of the Grenadier Guards, with the star of the Order Pour le Mérite dangling from his coat button. As if making up his mind, he turned again on me those grey eyes.

"You know Kaid MacLean?"

"Yes, sir."

"How did you get to know him?"

"I happened to be of assistance to Sir Harry Kaid MacLean, who was at that time Commander-in-Chief and Man-of-Affairs to the Sultan of Morocco."

My answer seemed to please the Emperor, for his eyes gleamed.

"Any likelihood of his remembering your services?"

"I hesitated, then said—

"I cannot vouch for another man's memory, sir. Besides, I do not care to put the Kaiser to the test."

The Emperor looked at me queerly, but, evidently satisfied with my answer. He turned to Count Wedel, saying—
"He will do. Have the despatches ready."

At once the Count hurried noiselessly into an adjoining room. The Kaiser, making one of his characteristic sudden movements, flung himself back into the chair, and, looking steadily at me, added—
"Besides the official despatches you will memorise these commands for the Captain of the warship *Panther*." He handed me a note, which I did not immediately look at, for he continued—"Outside of Count Wedel, no one is to know anything of your mission. No one is to know that you are carrying a verbal message from me to the Captain of the warship *Panther*. Understand?"

"Yes, sir."

Then I opened the note that the Emperor had given me, and began to memorise its contents. Amusement must have shown on my face.

"Have you memorised it?"

"Yes, sir!" Taking the note from me, he at once struck a match and held it under the paper until it was reduced to ashes. Then making a curt gesture of dismissal, Wedel gave me a signal to retire, and we backed toward the door. I was in possession of a secret known only to the Emperor himself, and which at that moment the Cabinets of France and England and the financiers of the world would have given hundreds of thousands of pounds to possess.

Out into the hall we backed, always being careful never to commit the discourtesy of turning our faces away from the Emperor, and the last I saw of him was that lonely figure seated at his desk, the greenish light playing over him, around and beyond him darkness, and his face illuminated against that background, greyish, old. There he was, at his desk at midnight, in an underground chamber of the Foreign Office, the Emperor of Germany, working in solitude, while most of his subjects slept, tirelessly mapping out a policy the trend of which he dared discuss with no man save Wedel and possibly his oldest son.

CHINESE PREMIUM BONDS.

NO OBJECTION TO THEIR SALE IN SHANGHAI.

The following correspondence is published in the *Shanghai Municipal Gazette*—

SHANGHAI, January 6th, 1915.

Sir,—We, the Pu Li Kung-su, have the honour to address you on the subject of the issue within the Foreign Settlement of Shanghai of the Deposit Receipts or Premium Bonds which are now being issued elsewhere in China.

The Pu Li Kung-su is a Syndicate of Chinese Bankers to whom the issue of the Bonds in Shanghai has been entrusted. The Regulations governing the issue of these Bonds are set out in the accompanying pamphlet, and it will be noted that the Bonds are issued with the special permission of the Chinese Government and are guaranteed by the Government.

Those who subscribed for the bonds will therefore obtain repayment of their money in full, and there will be no loss, but they may obtain substantial premium, the interest on the money subscribed being devoted to the payment of such premium. The principle adopted is similar to the well-known *tonline* principle so popular in Life Insurance in the U.S.A. On the *tonline* principle the bonus accumulations on all the policies go to those who are fortunate enough to survive the term of the policy, while those who fail to do so get the amount of the policy paid but derive no benefit from the bonuses earned by their policies. The prospect of obtaining such special bonuses in the event of survivorship has proved attractive in America, and the prospect of the bonus derived from the interest on other bonds is expected to make these Bonds attractive to the Chinese.

Foreign countries have also from time to time adopted the same principle in the issue of these Bonds.

Knowing as we do that the Municipal Council has always been adverse to anything in the form of a lottery we wish to make it clear that these Bonds are not a lottery any more than *tonline* Life Policies are lotteries; for there is no loss to the subscribers, as they will all receive their money back, and have a Government guarantee to this effect.

As the successful issue of these Bonds is of great importance to China at the present moment, and in view of the fact that the Government of this country has specially authorised and guaranteed the bonds, we venture to hope that the Municipal Council will not prejudice the success of the issue by objecting to Chinese in the Settlement having the same privilege to deal with the bonds as those who have no residence outside the Settlement.

The Bank of China and the Bank of Communications as well as the Government Post and Telegraph Offices are agents to issue the Bonds and the Ministry of Finance superintends the working of the Head Office.

We therefore ask for an assurance that the Council will raise no objection to the issue and sale of the Bonds within the Foreign Settlement at Shanghai.

We are, etc.,

THE PU LI KUNG-SU.

E. C. PEARCE, Esq.,
Chairman, Municipal Council.

Council Room,

SHANGHAI, January 7th, 1915.

GENTLEMEN,—I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of 6th January, making explanations on the subject of the sale in the Foreign Settlement of Chinese Government Premium Bonds which has been entrusted to you by the Chinese Authorities.

In reply I am directed to state that the Council is satisfied that the undertaking in question lacks the essential features of a lottery, and, after obtaining legal opinion, has formed the view that the sale of these Bonds in the Foreign Settlement is not open to objection.

I am, etc.,

J. B. A. MACINTYRE,
Acting Secretary.

Messrs. TAN PU LI KUNG-SU.

INTIMATIONS

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.

NOW PROCEEDING STOCKTAKING SALE

FOR TWO WEEKS ONLY.

WE HAVE MADE LARGER REDUCTIONS THAN IS OUR USUAL CUSTOM FOR THIS SALE TO ENSURE A SPEEDY CLEARANCE.

LADIES' DEPT.

SPECIAL REDUCTIONS

GENUINE BARGAINS IN GENTLEMEN'S

HATS COSTUMES

IN SKIRTS. COATS. GLOVES AND HOSIERY.

OVERCOATS. SHIRTS

UNDERWEAR. WAISTCOATS

BOOTS AND SHOES.

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

REMINGTON JUNIOR.

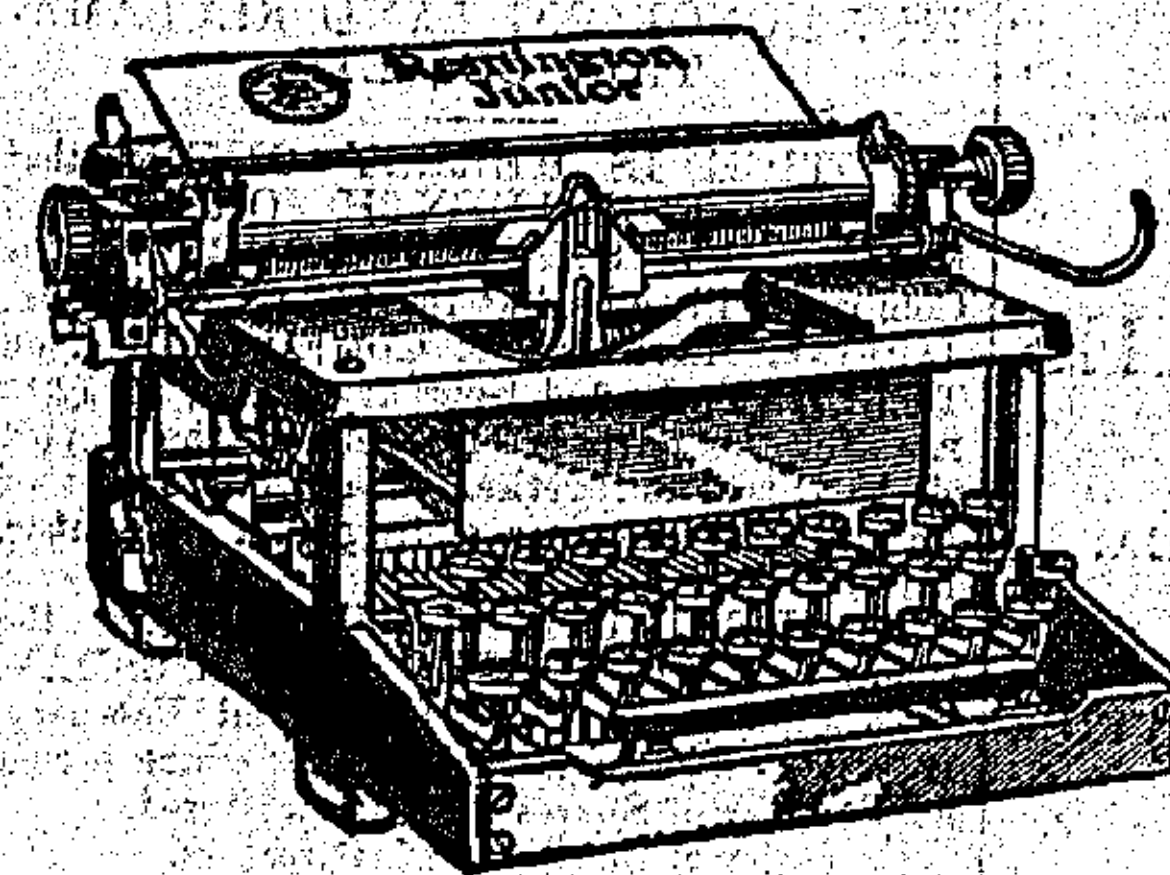
"A LONG FELT WANT SUPPLIED AT LAST."

"THE REMINGTON JUNIOR."

PORTABLE TYPEWRITER FOR TRAVELLERS, SMALL RETAILERS, DOCTORS, CLERGYMEN, AND OTHER PROFESSIONAL MEN, Etc., Etc.

SPECIAL FEATURES:

Simplicity, Compactness, Durability, Portability. Weight 16 lbs., in leather travelling case 21 lbs.



The Remington "JUNIOR" is a Typewriter of true Remington quality, but is smaller, lighter and more compact and portable than the Standard Remington Model. It embodies the latest Remington ideas in Remington construction, visible writing, back spacer, automatic ribbon movement, improved paper feed, and release, etc., etc.

It is swift and easy, does beautiful work and is so simple in construction that its skilled operation is quickly learned by anybody. No lesson needed. Though just as well made as any of the regular models, its price is only about half of the Standard Model.

It is built for the non-user, for the immense army of people who need a Typewriter and have always needed one, but who would not get the Standard Model because their requirements are different. In one word, it is built for people who will operate their own Machine.

For further particulars, catalogues, etc., apply—

REMINGTON TYPEWRITER CO.

(INCORPORATED, NEW YORK)

HONGKONG AGENCY, QUEEN'S BUILDINGS.

Hongkong, 30th November, 1914. [150]

NOTICE.

WE HAVE BEEN APPOINTED

SOLE AGENTS

IN HONGKONG AND SOUTH CHINA FOR

SAKURA BEER

BREWED AND BOTTLED BY

THE TEIKOKU BREWERY

CO., LTD.

MOJI, JAPAN.

This is an Excellent Beer and moreover **CHEAP.**

PRICES, ETC., ON APPLICATION TO—

DONNELLY & WHYTE,

WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS.

TEL. 638.

Hongkong, 30th November, 1914.

[49]

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

SANITARY BOARD ELECTION.

To the Electors:—

I had the honour of being elected by you to serve on the Sanitary Board last year, and during the last months for which I served I did my utmost to further the interests of the Community. I have been asked to offer myself for election on this occasion and now do so.

Primarily, I may say, I am asked to stand as representing the interests of Kowloon and the Mainland, but I trust that I have shown during my former short tenure that my energies will be devoted to all parts of the Colony.

Should you honour me by electing me on this occasion, you may rest assured that I shall work in your interests without fear and without favour.

I am, Gentlemen,
Your Obedient Servant,
PHILIP W. GOLDING.
Hongkong, 20th January, 1915. [190]

NOTICE

L'UNION FIRE INSURANCE CO., LTD., OF PARIS.

WE HAVE taken over the Agency of the above Company formerly held by Messrs. BERNARD & Co., and are prepared to ACCEPT RISKS from this date.

CREDIT FONCIER D'EXTREME-ORIENT.
Princes Buildings.
Hongkong, 20th January, 1915. [191]

SOLIGNUM

FOR

WOOD WORK, BRICK WORK, ETC.

Absolute death to the White Ant.

Manufactured by

MAJOR & Co., HULL.

Supplied in

BROWN, RED AND GREEN COLOURS

OF VARIOUS SHADES.

Sole Agents:—

THE CHINA IMPORT AND EXPORT LUMBER CO., LTD.

Telephone 1710.

Hongkong, 21st January, 1915. [192]

DIRECTORY

OF

PROTESTANT MISSIONARIES

FOR

CHINA, JAPAN AND COREA.

On Sale at the

HONGKONG DAILY PRESS OFFICE and Local Booksellers.

Price:

Cloth Cover ... \$1.00

Paper ... 0.80

Hongkong, 21st January, 1915.

TO THE ELECTORS FOR THE SANITARY BOARD.

GENTLEMEN,

THE period of three years for which I was elected to represent you on the Sanitary Board has expired, and, as I have been requested to stand again for the post, I venture to solicit your vote at the forthcoming election which will be held at the SUPREME COURT on FRIDAY, 22nd instant, from 4 to 6 P.M.

As I have resided and worked in the Colony for 22 years and for more than half that time held the Office of Crown Solicitor, my professional duties have brought me into contact with every section of the community in all parts of the Colony, and I have had considerable experience in drafting and enforcing the laws and regulations dealing with matters connected with the Public Health, and opportunities of observing the effect of such regulations on the welfare of the community.

All my interests are bound up in the prosperity of the Colony as a whole, and I have always endeavoured to support to the best of my ability all such measures as appeared to be conducive to the Public Health without inflicting unnecessary expense or hardship on any section of the community.

The present is not the time for advocating extensive structural improvements or radical alterations of any kind, but, if elected, I shall do my utmost to promote the Public Health by the efficient administration of the existing laws.

Your Obedient Servant,

F. B. L. BOWLEY.

Hongkong, 20th January, 1915. [195]

NOTICE

I HEREBY GIVE NOTICE in accordance with Section 7 of the Tramway Ordinance 10 of 1902 of my intention to apply to the Governor-in-Council for power to construct an additional track curve, 45 feet in length, joining the present tramway track in Russell Street, Hongkong, and opposite this Company's premises, Lots 118 and 121.

J. C. STODART KENNEDY,

General Manager,
Hongkong Tramway Company,
Hongkong, 19th January, 1915. [198]

PUBLIC COMPANIES

THE WEST POINT BUILDING CO., LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the TWENTY-SEVENTH ORDINARY MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS in this Company will be held at the Office of Messrs. JARDINE, MATHESON & COMPANY, LIMITED, on TUESDAY, the 2nd February, 1915, at 11.30 A.M., for the purpose of receiving the Report of Directors together with a Statement of Accounts for the year ending 31st December, 1914.

The REGISTER of SHARES of the Company will be CLOSED from FRIDAY, 22nd January, to TUESDAY, 2nd February, 1915 (both days inclusive), during which period no Transfer of Shares can be Registered.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
A. SHELTON HOOPER,
Secretary to the
HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LTD.,
General Agents for the
West Point Building Co., Ltd.,
Hongkong, 18th January, 1915. [190]

THE HONGKONG CENTRAL ESTATE LIMITED

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the FIRST ORDINARY MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS in this Company will be held at the Office of Messrs. JARDINE, MATHESON & COMPANY, LIMITED, on TUESDAY, the 2nd February, 1915, at 11.45 A.M., for the purpose of receiving the Report of Directors together with the Statement of Accounts for the year ending 31st December, 1914.

The REGISTER of SHARES of the Company will be CLOSED from FRIDAY, 22nd January, to TUESDAY, 2nd February, 1915 (both days inclusive), during which period no Transfer of Shares can be Registered.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
THE HONGKONG CENTRAL ESTATE, LTD.,
A. SHELTON HOOPER,
Secretary to
THE GENERAL MANAGERS,
Hongkong, 18th January, 1915. [189]

THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT AND AGENCY CO., LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the TWENTY-SEVENTH ORDINARY MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS in this Company will be held at the Office of Messrs. JARDINE, MATHESON & COMPANY, LIMITED, on TUESDAY, the 2nd February, 1915, at Noon, for the purpose of receiving the Report of Directors together with the Statement of Accounts for the year ending 31st December, 1914.

The REGISTER of SHARES of the Company will be CLOSED from FRIDAY, 22nd January, to TUESDAY, 2nd February, 1915 (both days inclusive), during which period no Transfer of Shares can be Registered.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
A. SHELTON HOOPER,
Secretary,
Hongkong, 18th January, 1915. [198]

THE HONGKONG LAND RECLAMATION CO., LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the FOURTEENTH ORDINARY MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS in this Company will be held at the Office of Messrs. JARDINE, MATHESON & COMPANY, LTD., on TUESDAY, the 2nd February, 1915, at 12.15 P.M., for the purpose of receiving the Report of Directors together with a Statement of Accounts for the year ending 31st December, 1914.

The REGISTER of SHARES of the Company will be CLOSED from TUESDAY, 26th January, to TUESDAY, 2nd February, 1915 (both days inclusive), during which period no Transfer of Shares can be Registered.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
MOWBRAY S. NORRIS,
Secretary,
Hongkong, 15th January, 1915. [193]

HONGKONG, CANTON AND MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE NINETEENTH ORDINARY MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS in this Company will be held at the Office of the Company, Hotel Mansions, on TUESDAY, the 2nd February, 1915, at 12 o'clock Noon, for the purpose of receiving a Report of the Directors, together with a Statement of Accounts, declaring a Dividend and electing Directors and Auditors.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 26th January to the 9th February, 1915, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
W. E. CLARKE,
Secretary,
Hongkong, 19th January, 1915. [186]

HONGKONG FOOTBALL CHALLENGE SHIELD.

ENTRIES for the above Competition will close on FRIDAY, 22nd instant.

A Meeting will be held at evening at 5.30 in the Offices of Messrs. JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd. (top floor), to make all necessary arrangements. Each team entered is invited to send a representative.

J. C. TAYLOR,
Hon. Secretary,
Hongkong, 16th January, 1915. [190]

A GARDEN FETE

Organized by the STUDENTS' UNION will be held in the GROUNDS of THE UNIVERSITY, on

SATURDAY, JANUARY 30TH,

FROM 3 TO 7 P.M.

Under the Distinguished Patronage of HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR and Lady MA.

Proceeds to be given to the PRINCE OF WALES' NATIONAL RELIEF FUND.

ADMISSION, ... 50 CENTS.

Hongkong, 4th December, 1914.

INTIMATION

A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.

WINE & SPIRIT MERCHANTS.

BRANDY.

	Per Case of 1 doz.	Per Bot.
A. SUPERIOR PALE ...	\$30.40	\$2.65
B. SUPERIOR OLD COGNAC ...	33.70	2.90
WATSON'S XXX COGNAC ...	34.80	3.00
WATSON'S XXX COGNAC Half bottle 2 doz.	37.00	1.60
C. SUPERIOR OLD LIQUEUR COGNAC, Gold Capsule ...	40.30	3.45
D. VERY FINE OLD PALE LIQUEUR COGNAC ...	46.80	4.00
BOULELLEAU'S CHAMPAGNE LIQUEUR ...	52.40	4.65
E. FINEST OLD BROWN BRANDY ...	53.50	4.55
MARIE BRIZARD and ROGEE'S FINE PALE COGNAC ...	31.50	2.65
S. V. F. V. O. COGNAC 72.70	6.65	
V. O. L. 60 Years Old ...	112.30	9.95
UNITED VINEYARD PROPRIETORS, 75 Years Old ...	157.50	13.15

* These Brandy bottled by ourselves are guaranteed Grape Spirit and of Pot Still Distillation.

A. S. WATSON & CO., LIMITED,

HONGKONG AND CHINA.

BIRTH

KENNEDY.—On the 19th January, at No. 33, The Peak, Hongkong, to Mr. and Mrs. J. J. STODART KENNEDY, a daughter. [189]

HONGKONG OFFICE: 10A, DES VOGES ROAD, C. LONDON OFFICE: 121, FLEET STREET, E.C.

The Daily Press

HONGKONG, JANUARY 21st, 1915

THE PANAMA EXPOSITION.

No nation on the face of the earth excels the American in "boosting" a national undertaking. Few better illustrations of this can be afforded than the manner in which they have endeavoured—and very successfully endeavoured—to sustain public interest in the Panama-Pacific International Exposition project at a time when the thoughts of the whole world are daily concentrated on the great tragedy which is being enacted in Europe.

When the war broke out it was widely assumed that the Exposition would be postponed because so many nations were directly involved in the war and the commerce of the rest was more or less detrimentally affected by it, but the idea of postponing the Exposition does not seem to have been even considered by the organising body. A statement issued by the President of the Committee of Management some six weeks ago described the Exposition as being "ninety-five per cent. completed"; the exhibit space had been over-applied for; participation arrangements by the States of the Union were "the greatest ever known in Exposition history"; and, notwithstanding the European war, the President was able to say: "We shall still have with us as active participants as many foreign nations as have ever been represented at any Exposition." All transportation experts, it was said, agree that the war will actually increase the attendance; but this surely must have been intended to mean the attendance of the people of America. The loss in exhibits by nations at war, the President of the Exposition affirmed, will be negligible. "It is sure of being the greatest and most important Exposition in history and promises to-day, regardless of the war, to have a commercial influence

beyond all precedent." An Exposition on the gigantic scale contemplated as a great international celebration of the opening of the Panama Canal could not possibly be postponed for an indefinite period six short months before the date fixed for the opening ceremony. Forty-two foreign nations are participating and all will be in readiness for the opening on the schedule date—February 20th. One cannot resist the impression on reading all these assurances that it is a case of "protesting too much"; though a full conception of the immense amount of money which must have been spent on making this Exposition "the greatest show on earth" enables us to understand and appreciate this extreme anxiety to let the world know that, in spite of the war, early promises will be more than adequately fulfilled. It would be foolish indeed to imagine that the Exposition has not suffered at all by the war, but it must be extremely gratifying to the promoters and to all the nations participating to have the assurance that the aim to make it the greatest ever known in Exposition history has been achieved. The main concern of the promoters now is to remove, wherever it may exist, the impression that the war will entail a postponement of the opening of the Exposition and as one means of doing this a million letters were posted in San Francisco on Thanksgiving Day last month. Every resident of the State of California was asked to write at least one letter to a friend outside of California assuring him that the Exposition will open on time and that the European war will not harm the success of the Exposition or its attractiveness. But for the war, there can be no doubt that crowds of people from all parts of the wide world would be attracted to the Exposition, but it is to be feared that, as it is, the Exposition will have to rely almost entirely for support on the peoples of North and South America, though we have no doubt that it will attract a considerable number of people from China, Japan, the Philippines, and other Asiatic countries which will be represented by exhibits at the Exposition.

A mail for Europe via Siberia closes to-day at 3 p.m.

Judgment in the case of the Man Shing Lee firm v. The Green Island Cement Co. will be delivered on Friday morning.

The small British community at Poochow has remitted to date a total of \$441 10s. 8d. to the Prince of Wales' Fund.

The Bishop of Victoria acknowledges \$10 from the Sikhs of the 56th Punjab, a donation allocated to the Diocesan Girls' School and Orphanage.

Mr. Goldring's election address as a candidate for a seat on the Sanitary Board appears among the advertisements in the first column of this page.

The Chinese Postal Administration has produced a Postal Route Map of Kwangtung showing all Chinese Post Offices established up to and including the 31st October, 1914. Unmounted copies are for sale at all Chinese Post Offices, price 15 cents per copy (postal currency).

In a week or so, says a Tientsin paper, will be circulated the new dollars with the portrait of President Yuan on one side and felicitous grains on the other; in the centre of which are two small characters, "One dollar" in Chinese. These dollars are now being coined at the Government Mint at Tientsin.

The marriage will take place in Hongkong shortly of Mr. Walter Alfred Stephens to Miss Elizabeth Mary Long, who is a passenger on the P. and O. *Nimur*. Mr. Stephens was at the local office of the Nestle and Anglo-Swiss Milk Company but was recently appointed to take charge of the Company's interests in the Amoy district.

The Band Committee of the Shanghai Municipal Council has been seeking to obtain the release of the assistant conductor and three members of the Public Band who took part in the defence of Tsingtau and are now prisoners of war in Japan. The Japanese Consul-General has replied that the Japanese Government is unable to entertain the petition.

The Rev. E. J. Hardy, Army Chaplain, the author of "How to be Happy though Married," who was stationed in Hongkong a few years ago, has now produced a supplementary volume bearing the title "Still Happy though Married." A reviewer says it is a book which every bride should cherish and every husband would be the better for sampling. Mr. Hardy has divided his book into thirty-nine chapters, which he calls "the Thirty-nine Articles of the faith in Matrimony."

CORRESPONDENCE.

MACAO'S SILTED HARBOUR.

[TO THE EDITOR OF THE "HONGKONG DAILY PRESS."]

SIR,—Financially, Macao is at the present time in a flourishing state; but if Portugal is faithful to her undertakings the opium trade by which she at present largely profits will become extinct in a few years and thus the largest item in Macao's revenue budget will disappear.

What is Macao doing by way of preparing for that time? Is the Government of the Colony doing anything to encourage the trade and commerce of the place?

About \$180,000 was spent on dredging a channel 111 feet wide and 11 feet deep at low tide, to enable steamers trading between Hongkong and Macao to enter with facility, but this channel, left to the mercy of the wash of the sea, has silted up, and though there are buoys to mark the place, there is now practically no channel at all.

On Saturday last the Japanese steamer *Tamon Maru No. 5*, carrying about a thousand tons of salt, was unable to enter the harbour, and had to return to Hongkong to discharge her cargo. The steamer was lying off the lighthouse, about three miles away, and though the Salt Monopolist tried his hardest to obtain lighters to go and discharge the cargo, he was unsuccessful, the lighter people alleging, in the first place, that the state of the weather made the work dangerous; and, secondly, that the steamer was in Chinese waters, and salt in China is contraband. A gentleman who crossed from Hongkong in the steamer called at the Harbour Master's Office the next day, Sunday, but was unable to obtain any information; he asked to see the Harbour Master, who resides on the Harbour Office premises, but was told that the Harbour Master does not like to be disturbed when he is in his private apartments. With great difficulty he succeeded in having an interview with the Assistant Harbour Master, but was unable to obtain from him any information.

I can quite understand that the Harbour Master would like to have his rest on a Sunday, but seeing that there is so little to do on any day of the week, I assumed that he would have gladly spared a few minutes on a Sunday to attend to an important matter—important, that is, to the commerce of the place.

As I have said above, the result was that, unable to lose any more time, the steamer returned to Hongkong.

The lesson this incident should convey to the Macao authorities, if they wish to save the port from being blocked up entirely by mud, is too obvious to need any more words on the subject.—Yours, etc., J. X. B.

DEATH OF A CONVICT.

Yesterday, the Coroner (Mr. F. A. Hazeland) and a jury composed of Messrs. M. J. Wills, E. T. Singer, and J. Gardner, held an inquest on the body of a convict named Chan Lam, aged 65, who died in the Victoria Gaol on Tuesday. The man had been recently suffering from pneumonia, and Dr. McKenny (Medical Officer to the Gaol) deposed that that was the cause of death.

A verdict of death from natural causes was returned.

Deceased was committed to prison in December, 1904, being convicted of defiling a girl under twelve years of age and sentenced to imprisonment for life.

HONGKONG LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

A meeting of the Legislative Council will be held to-day. The business and orders of the day are as follows:—

Amendment of the Cemetery By-laws.

First reading of a Bill intituled, "An Ordinance to amend the Stamp Ordinance, 1901."

First reading of a Bill intituled, "An Ordinance to remove doubts as to the power of the Governor to appoint Deputy Official Receivers and as to the validity of the acts of persons appointed to be Deputy Official Receivers or to act as Deputy Official Receivers or attached to the office of the Official Receiver before the commencement of this Ordinance."

First reading of a Bill intituled, "An Ordinance to amend the Military Stores (Exportation) Ordinance, 1882 and 1914."

First reading of a Bill intituled, "An Ordinance to amend the Alien Enemies (Winding up) Ordinance, 1914."

Second reading of the Bill intituled, "An Ordinance to provide for the levy of Estate Duty payable in respect of the estates of deceased persons."

Committee on the Bill intituled, "An Ordinance to amend and consolidate the Law relating to Chinese Passenger Ships as defined by the Chinese Passenger Ships Act, 1855, and concerning Asiatic Emigrants generally."

* Will not be proceeded with at this meeting.

DISAPPEARANCE OF \$1,900.

CURIOUS CASE WITH MYSTERIOUS FEATURES.

At the Criminal Sessions yesterday, before the Chief Justice (Hon. Sir W. Rees Davies, K.C.), a Chinese woman named Chan Siu I was indicted on two counts charging her with the fraudulent conversion of a sum of \$1,900, and the larceny of the same amount as bailee, the money being the property of one Fong Tin San, of 44, Queen's Road West.

Prisoner pleaded not guilty, and the following jury was empanelled:—Messrs. W. J. Crawford (foreman), A. R. Kinross, H. F. Bunje, A. H. Abbas, A. McDougal Slack, F. P. Shroff, and L. G. Cordeiro.

The Attorney-General (Hon. Mr. J. H. Kemp) prosecuted, and prisoner was undefended.

The Attorney-General said that this was a curious case, with several rather mysterious features, and it would require very careful attention on the part of the jury—which he was sure they would give—and very careful sifting of the evidence.

On the evidence for the Crown, and on the broad features of the case, he thought there was no alternative but to charge the prisoner with stealing the money, and he thought the jury would be satisfied that the woman was concerned in the abstraction of the money. The Attorney-General explained that the charge of fraudulent conversion did not mean that the prisoner actually used the money herself—it might have been shared with an accomplice.

Larceny by bailee meant the stealing of money or goods which had been lawfully received from somebody else for safe custody. The prisoner was the first concubine of a man named Fong Tin San, who was a merchant, and the money prisoner was charged with stealing belonged to him. The money was admittedly entrusted to her, it was admittedly gone, and it admittedly disappeared on or about the 9th December. Prisoner, immediately after the disappearance of the money, told what was clearly a very carefully-contrived and deliberate story, and that story she had since admitted to be false in its material particulars. When money was entrusted to a person, and that person told an admittedly false story about its disappearance, it was sufficient for the jury to infer that that person had taken that money for his or her own purpose.

The first story told by her was to the effect that, found armed robbers attacked the house, bound her and stole all the money, together with her jewellery, and that they escaped. That was the story she told to the police when making a report about the affair. The woman gave a description of two of the robbers. Inspector Terrett investigated the story, went to the house, and found no signs of the place having been ransacked. In consequence of information received, the police arrested a man named Wong Nau, who turned out to be an adopted brother of the prisoner. He was originally charged with the prisoner at the Magistrate's, and committed with the woman for trial, but he (the Attorney-General) had decided not to proceed with the case against him. In answer to the charge at the Police Station, the woman said that Wong Nau stole the money. She blew a whistle, and he then ran away. A hawk would say that a man came down the stairs leading to the prisoner's dwelling on the 8th December, and that soon afterwards a police whistle was blown. There was one thing in her favour. The complainant would say that on previous occasions he had entrusted the prisoner with money, and that he had always had it back. That did not prove her innocence in this case, because she might have fallen to temptation in this instance.

The case for the prosecution had not concluded when the court rose for the day and the hearing was accordingly adjourned till to-day.

ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL.

HONGKONG LEAGUE FIXTURES FOR SATURDAY.

Club v. Police, Club Ground, 4.15 p.m. Referee: Mr. F. W. Wright.
Confucians v. Lam Leong, Military Ground, 2.45 p.m. Referee: Mr. F. W. Eager.
Luisiano v. Queen's College, Club Ground, 2.45 p.m. Referee: Mr. J. L. McPherson.

DIVISION I.

	Club.	P.	W.	L.	D.	F.A.	Pt.
R.G.A.	...	6	3	0	3	10	5
Navy	...	6	1	2	3	2	5
Club	...	4	1	2	1	3	2
Police	...	4	0	1	3	3	4

DIVISION II.

	Club.	P.	W.	L.	D.	F.A.	Pt.
Confucians	...	4	2	1	1	10	4
St. Joseph's College	...	2	2	0	6	0	4
Lam Leong	...	3	2	1	0	7	5
Victoria Boys	...	3	1	1	4	2	3
Queen's College	...	3	1	1	4	5	3
Diocesan	...	3	1	1	2	5	3
University	...	2	0	2	0	4	0
Luisiano	...	2	0	2	0	0	0

THE HONGKONG TRAMWAY CO., LIMITED.

The following are the Company's figures for week ending January 16th:—

Receipts ... \$ 9,334

Decrease compared with corresponding week last year ... \$ 1,967

Aggregate to date ... \$ 3,771

No. of weeks ... 3

Total ... \$ 3,771

Decrease to date ... \$ 3,771

THE WAR.

GERMAN AIRSHIP RAID ON ENGLAND.

DAMAGE AT YARMOUTH AND KING'S LYNN.

SANDRINGHAM ONE OF THE OBJECTIVES.

GERMAN BOMBS DROPPED ON NORFOLK TOWNS.

DAMAGE AT YARMOUTH AND KING'S LYNN.

KING AND QUEEN ABSENT FROM SANDRINGHAM WHEN AIRCRAFT APPEARED.

LONDON, January 19th.
11.55 p.m.

A German aircraft has passed over Yarmouth and dropped several bombs, doing a good deal of damage to property and inflicting some loss of life.

LATER.

The aircraft appeared at 8.30 in the evening. It was impossible to see the machine, but the buzzing of the motors was plainly audible. It appeared to be carrying a searchlight.

The period of the bomb-dropping lasted ten minutes. One man had his head blown off.

LATER.

It was too dark to identify the aircraft at Yarmouth, but from the noise of the engine it was believed to be an aeroplane. It remained ten minutes and dropped five bombs.

Three people were killed and several houses were shattered. Many windows were broken.

The aircraft subsequently dropped two bombs at Sandringham, but they did no damage.

It is noteworthy that an Amsterdam telegram reports that three German airships were sighted at the island of Ameland early in the afternoon, flying westward.

LONDON, January 20th.
2.05 a.m.

An aircraft, believed to be a Zeppelin, at 10.45 last evening dropped four bombs at King's Lynn. Bombs were also dropped near Sandringham.

LATER.

Two houses were demolished at King's Lynn. A boy was killed and three persons were injured.

The damage sustained at Sandringham is not known.

The special constables in London have been called out in view of an airship raid.

LATER.

An Amsterdam telegram states that at two o'clock in the morning three German airships passed Hellum, Vlieland and Terschelling, returning from the west.

Their Majesties the King and Queen left Sandringham yesterday and arrived in London several hours before the appearance of the hostile aircraft.

A Zeppelin passed Dersingham, half a mile from Sandringham House, but the nearest place to the Palace that a bomb was thrown was Heacham, near Hunstanton.

In the street at King's Lynn where the houses were demolished all the front doors were burst in and the furniture in the houses scattered by the explosion.

A report that a Zeppelin was brought down at Hunstanton is unconfirmed.

RUSSIAN FRONT.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

RUSSIAN PURSUIT OF THE TURKS.

LONDON, January 19th.

A Petrograd communiqué states that the Russians are successfully pursuing the retreating Turks, clearing the enemy out of the Transcaucasian country, capturing his positions on the Sultan Selim mountain, and inflicting heavy losses.

WAR NEWS.

NEW SERVICE BATTALIONS.

COMMISSIONS FOR ENGLISHMEN FROM MANILA.

Temporary commissions in the new Service Battalions have been granted to the following:—

J. M. McCloud, to be Captain.
B. H. Griffiths, to be Captain.
H. S. D. MacNeal, to be Lieutenant.
A. O. Baigree, to be 2nd-Lieutenant.
T. Russell, to be 2nd-Lieutenant.
S. E. Towill, to be 2nd-Lieutenant.
R. Warnock, to be 2nd-Lieutenant.
W. G. Dove, to be 2nd-Lieutenant.
R. A. Stokes, to be 2nd-Lieutenant.

The first seven have been residing in the Philippines. Mr. McCloud has for twelve years been a captain in the Philippine Constabulary, and was going home on leave. On the way over from Manila he decided to apply for a commission in the new British Service Battalion, and his application being successful he resigned his appointment in Manila and has proceeded to England with his friends from the Philippines.

Mr. R. A. Stokes and Mr. W. G. Dove are Hongkong men.

ROYAL ARMY MEDICAL CORPS.

His Majesty's Consul-General at Shanghai has caused to be published the following information for the guidance of British medical men in China, who have applied or who may apply for temporary commissions in the R.A.M.C.

His Majesty's Consul-General is now empowered to receive applications for such commissions. The applications must be made in writing, and should state previous service with His Majesty's Army, if any. Candidates must be registered practitioners and should be under 35 years of age, although in special cases he is authorized to recommend gentlemen up to 40. The conditions of service are engagement for a period of twelve months or until their services are no longer required, with daily pay of 25 shillings and a gratuity at termination of service of £60.

Candidates will be interviewed personally by His Majesty's Consul-General, and if approved, the applicant should produce a letter of recommendation from some responsible person. Candidates accepted will be granted letters of recommendation for a Commission in the R.A.M.C. for presentation at the War Office.

GENERAL JOFFRE AND THE GERMANS.

The following is an extract from a letter written under date November 28th by the brother of a well-known resident of Kuala Lumpur, who is in command of a battery at the front:—

I met a light infantry regiment the other day with only three officers and 400 men left, and some regiments are fewer still. Of course, the majority are slight wounds, as really the proportion of killed is very small. I heard from a French staff officer a few days ago that General Joffre says that when he chooses to drive the Germans back over the Rhine (for which the time is not yet ripe) he can do it with a total loss from all causes of 200,000 men, which is only ten per cent. Now medical men calculate that in any one action 25 per cent. is the usual loss, and on the same calculation General Joffre will only lose 400 actually killed, which is very light when we think of the enormous frontages. General Joffre also says that he loses one man for every four Germans at present, so it pays to sit tight and wear them down on this side while the Russians press on in the East.

REAL CAUSE OF THE WAR.

GERMAN SOCIALIST'S PLAIN SPEAKING.

At least there is one man in Germany, telegraphs the Amsterdam correspondent of the London Daily Chronicle, who has no illusions as to the reasons actuating the German military caste in making war without provocation.

This is Herr Karl Liebknecht, who, in the Reichstag recently, had the courage to vote against the new German law. In the Socialist journal *Die Welt*, he explains his attitude. The war, he says, was not wished for by any of the nations involved; nor was it started for the benefit or welfare of the German or any other nation.

"It is a militarist war," declares Herr Liebknecht, "a war for the domination of the markets of the world, for political domination, for capitalist and industrial domination, for the possession of new spheres for commercial exploitation. The war has been precipitated by the German and Austrian war parties acting in mutual agreement in the darkness and secrecy of diplomacy to be ready before their adversaries."

ARCTIC WEATHER AT SHANGHAI.

A continuance of the severe cold and frost, which has been experienced during the past few days, means the *W.C. Daily News* should make "the weather" a keen rival of "the war" as a topic of general conversation. Most people will appreciate the fine, invigorating atmosphere of these dry sunny days, except perhaps those who have anxiously telephoned to the office of the Shanghai Water Works Company to inquire when the man is coming to repair the pipes which have burst. Calls for assistance are being constantly received, the "frozen" pipe casualties go far numbering about 250, very much in excess of the number usually reported about this period of the year.

NOTES FROM PEKING.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

PEKING, January 11th.

BEGINNING THE YEAR WELL.

China may be said to have begun 1915 well. Law No. 1 introduces a very important reform by the establishment of a standard for weights and measures in China. As is generally known, the system of weights and measures in China is theoretically a uniform one, that is to say, the terms employed throughout the country are the same, but the standards are most variable, being found dissimilar in places fifty li apart. The inconvenience thus created has long been recognised, and the Weights and Measures Law promulgated by the President on the 6th inst., and based on the recommendation of the International Weights and Measures Conference, is designed to meet the need which exists for uniformity. The most satisfactory feature of the new legislation is that the metric system has been adopted, but it has been so adapted as to cause comparatively little change from the existing system or systems. Moreover, the old and the new systems are to be allowed to be in operation side by side with the idea of making the transition as easy as possible, but at the same time a limit is to be set to the period in which the old system will be recognised.

OPIMUM STILL GROWN.

I have had an interesting conversation with a gentleman who has just returned from a long trip in Shanxi and Kansu, and he tells me that opium is very much in evidence in these two provinces. In fact, the poppy is still openly cultivated, and as long as "fines" are paid to the Suppression Bureau all goes well. Opium which costs \$11 an ounce in Peking, and very poor opium at that, can be had in Shanxi for one dollar, a figure which indicates that the supply is by no means restricted.

WAR NOTES.

If it is stated on fairly good authority here that three Austrian officers, who were prisoners of war in Siberia, managed to escape and succeeded in making their way to Peking, where they have received the assistance of their Legation.

In this connection I may mention that I was credibly informed in Russian circles that the Russian authorities have not been able to make use of the Austrian prisoners in Siberia owing to the fact that the latter cannot stand the severe winter. It was thought that these men would have been set to railway work, but now they have to be kept practically in idleness.

I hear, too, that medical comforts for the prisoners in Siberia have been purchased in North China to the value of \$140,000.

An entertainment in the interests of the Belgian Relief Fund is being given in the Peking Pavilion on Saturday, and is certain to attract patronage from members of the allied nations in the capital.

PERSONALIA.

Lady Jordan has returned to Peking after a six months' holiday.

Colonel Kee, commandant of the British Legation Guard, and Mrs. Kee, leave for home to-day.

Mr. Sakata, the Director of the Commercial Bureau of the Japanese Foreign Office, arrived here to-day on his first visit to China, and other distinguished Japanese visitors are due in the persons of Major-General Oshima, Vice-Minister for War, and Major-General Fukuma.

Mr. J. H. Arnold, the new Commercial Attaché to the American Legation, has arrived here from Hankow.

MORE DECORATIONS.

Instead of conferring upon foreign advisers the title of Ching and Tzu, similar to Chinese high officials, the Government propose to award them Chia-fo decorations, and it is announced that the President has ordered a list of all foreign officers employed in the various departments of the Government to be prepared so that decorations may be awarded them in recognition of their services.

A LANTERN PROCESSION.

Peking was unusually gay on Sunday night when a lantern procession, organised by the Chamber of Commerce in celebration of the promulgation of the Presidential Election Law, took place.

It was certainly picturesque and added much to the life of the streets. Its chief interest lies in the fact that it was an expression of interest in public affairs by members of the community, and as such is a pleasing sign of progress.

GOOD PROSPECTS.

The Chinese attach much importance to the fact that there has been a greater fall of snow than usual this year. This is understood to forecast a particularly good harvest, and consequently there is a feeling of hopefulness, which is shared even by the President. His Excellency has revived another practice of the Ching dynasty by giving instructions for the provincial authorities to forward weather reports, a practice which has lapsed since the revolution.

SHIPPING NOTES.

T.K.K. CAPTAINS.

A Manila contemporary states that Captain A. G. Stevens, R.N.B., has resigned from the employ of the Toyo Kisen Kaisha. Captain Stevens, who was in command of the *Nippon Maru*, retired from the Japanese service after turning his vessel over to the Government for use as a troopship. What Captain Stevens' intentions are is not known. He is now in Japan with his wife. The *Nippon* is now in command of a Japanese skipper, Captain Togo, who formerly had one of the smaller ships. Under the agreement with the Japanese Government in connection with the subsidy the Toyo Kisen can employ no other European captains outside of those who now possess Japanese papers.

Another interesting piece of news brought by the *Tenyo* was that Captain H. Stanley Smith retains command of the *Shingo Maru*. While Captain Smith was being questioned by a board of inquiry at Yokohama concerning a collision between the *Shingo* and the *breakwater* there the big turbine was taken on to Manila and China by Captain W. C. T. S. Finner, reserve skipper, who has returned to San Francisco as a passenger.

THE "ZAMBIA'S" CARGO.

AN ACTION AT MANILA.

"Compagnie de Commerce et de Navigation D'Extrême Orient," plaintiff, v. The Hamburg-Amerika Packetfahrt Actien Gesellschaft, defendant, is the title of a case filed in the Court of First Instance of Manila, and which involves the sum of P200,000 in the matter of the adjustment of the cargo discharged from the steamer *Zambia*.

The plaintiff is a corporation with its principal office in Paris, with a branch office in Saigon, and is represented for the liquidation of the subject matter by Louis Decroix. Defendant is a corporation, duly organized under the laws of Germany, having its principal office in Hamburg, being represented in Manila by Behn, Meyer & Co., Ltd., and by Ernst Vietmeyer, master of the steamer *Zambia*.

On June 17th, 1914, it is alleged in the petition, defendant chartered and hired to the plaintiff the steamer *Zambia* for the purpose of carrying a full cargo of rice, bran, and cargo meal from the port of Saigon to the ports of Dunkirk and Hamburg. On July 29th plaintiff loaded and shipped on the *Zambia* at Saigon the above cargo, the total weight of which amounts to 6,194,229 kilograms.

The *Zambia* sailed from Saigon, but deviated from the stipulated course, arriving at Manila on August 9th, where she has since remained, but failed to tranship or forward this cargo to its destination. On September 10th, acting on authority of the Court, this cargo was sold for P135,790, which amount has been deposited in Court subject to determination.

The true value of this cargo, alleges plaintiff, is not less than P200,000, and it is requested that the deposit of P135,790 be delivered to plaintiff, and that judgment be given for P234,000 less the difference between this amount and the value of the payment.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA'S NEW LINERS.

The *Japan Advertiser* reports:—Important additions will be made to the Osaka Shosen Kaisha trans-Pacific fleet next August, when two new passenger and freight steamships of 10,000 tons register will be placed in the service between Hongkong and Victoria via Yokohama.

The *Manila Maru* and the *Hawaii Maru*, the vessels in question, are now rapidly completing in Japanese shipbuilding yards, and will be launched during the early months of this year.

It is stated that the O.S.K. Company plans to put the *Manila Maru* in commission in August, when she will be dispatched from Yokohama to Victoria and other North Pacific ports. She will be followed in September by the sister ship *Hawaii Maru*. The former is now under a state of completion at the Mitsui Bishi yards at Nagasaki, while the latter is also well advanced at the Kawasaki yards at Kobe.

These vessels are each of 10,000 tons register, and will have a speed of seventeen knots an hour. They are being fitted with much greater passenger space than is to be found on the present trans-Pacific boats of the fleet. The two ships have been specially designed for the trans-Pacific trade, and by reason of their huge freight capacity, combined with speed, the Osaka Shosen Kaisha will at once become strong competitors of the other lines for a large share of the trade moving across the Pacific.

When the *Manila Maru* and the *Hawaii Maru* are put in commission, it is said that two, or possibly three, of the Company's steamers now operating to this Coast will be withdrawn and placed on another route. As the two new liners will be operated on a fast schedule, three of the present fleet could easily be dispensed with.

JAPANESE SHIPPING SUBSIDIES.

CONTRACTS FOR 1915 SIGNED.

Although by the dissolution of the Diet the Shipping Subsidy Bill failed to become law, contracts have been signed with the steamer companies on the basis proposed in the Bill, says the *Japan Chronicle*. The term of the contracts is one year and they have been concluded with the Nippon Yusen Kaisha for the European and Australian lines, with the Toyo Kisen Kaisha for the San Francisco and South American lines, and jointly with the Nippon Yusen Kaisha and the Osaka Shosen Kaisha for the Puget Sound, including Seattle and Tacoma, lines. The most important redistribution is in respect of the American lines. No announcement has been made concerning the Osaka company's application for a share in the European subsidy.

PRESS CENSOR'S DUTIES DEFINED.

DEBATE IN THE IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

CRITICISM OF THE GOVERNMENT NOT TO BE SUPPRESSED.

During the discussion of the Defence of the Realm Consolidation Bill, in the House of Commons on November 23rd, 25th and 26th, the Leader of the Opposition, Mr. Bonar Law, made a strong protest against the Solicitor-General's interpretation of the powers of the Press Bureau as including the stopping of criticism of the Government when it is of such a character that it might destroy public confidence in the Government charged with the conduct of the war. In the light of the Solicitor-General's speech, he affirmed that it was the right of every member of Parliament, of every newspaper, and of every speaker on a public platform, if he honestly believed that a member of the Government was incompetent to try to get rid of him. If the Government were not to be criticised their power grew and they became more and more dictatorial. Indeed, he was not sure if they had not, in consequence of this power, exercised a pressure upon the Press which in the long run might be found to be detrimental to the real interests of the country and the successful conduct of the war.

The *Times* says that Mr. Bonar Law's contention was endorsed in all quarters of the House, and Mr. McKenna, the Home Secretary, silently accepted the major part of his argument.

Subsequently, Lord Robert Cecil, K.C., moved a series of amendments to the subsection of the Bill authorising Court-Martial "to prevent the spreading of reports likely to cause disaffection or alarm." The amendment substituted for these words the following:—"To prevent the spread of false reports or reports likely to cause disaffection to His Majesty or to interfere with the success of His Majesty's forces by land or sea, or to prejudice His Majesty's relations with foreign Powers." His lordship said he was sure that those responsible for the Censorship would be the first to agree that nothing would be more disastrous than that an impression should get abroad that the powers of the Censor were being used for political purposes or for the purpose of undue concealment of misfortunes or anything else of the kind, merely because they were likely to prove embarrassing or disagreeable or harmful to the reputation of any particular Minister. He was glad the Government saw their way to accept the modification of the clause, because it showed that they recognised the desirability of carrying out the duties of the censorship with strict regard to the underlying principles upon which must repose popular Government in any form or shape on the country.

The Solicitor-General, who is in charge of the Press Bureau, agreed that that office should have no concern with policies. If in the emergency of a great national crisis the Government had called into existence a body whose function it was to colour things in their favour, they would have abused the confidence of the nation and used the great national emergency for a very base end. He also agreed that the idea of keeping back news from the public because it was disagreeable or because it was a policy that should never be pursued. It was, and always had been, his opinion that the country should be taken as far as possible into the confidence of the Government and of every Department of the Government. He had no sympathy with the view that difficulties might be concealed until they were forgotten; or that disasters should be concealed in the hope that something might happen in the interval which would divert public attention from the fact that the disaster had occurred. He was very glad that the amendment had been introduced, and it was his desire that as far as possible the functions and duties of his office should be made plain.

The amendment was then agreed to. Replying next day to a question by Mr. Long as to the functions of the Press Bureau,

The Solicitor-General said:—"It has been, and will continue to be, the policy of permitting the publication of everything that can be made public without danger to the State."

Appropos of the above, we understand that the position of the Press Censorship in England and in the Colonies is not regarded as analogous. The view is taken officially that whereas in England the Defence of the Realm Act is in force, the Press in the Crown Colonies is controlled by virtue of para. 117 of the Order-in-Council of 16th October, 1899, published by H.E. the Governor in his Proclamation, No. 8 in the *Hongkong Government Gazette Extraordinary*, of August 5th, which provides that:—

"So long as this Order shall be in operation in any Colony the following provisions shall have effect:—

1. Every person who shall for the time being be within the limits of the Colony shall be subject to Military Law for the purposes of the Army Act and the said Act shall be deemed to apply to such person in the same manner as if such person had been a person accompanying H.M.'s troops or some portion thereof when employed in active service beyond the seas, and such person shall, for the purposes of the said Act, be deemed to be under the command of the Officer Commanding His Majesty's troops.

We are, however, of opinion that this clause is too vague in its terms to justify any definite conclusions on the point raised. The question is how far "military law" for the purposes of the Army Act can be employed to restrict the "Liberty of the Press" in regard to the discussion of matters of public policy, as distinct from the publication of information likely to prove dangerous to the State.

SHIPPING

ARRIVALS.

BOYARIN, Russian str., 1,019, G. Bolding, 20th January—Pakhoi 17th January, Rios—Chinese.

CHINCHOW, British str., 1,106, J. Doyle, 20th January—Kwang Yen 19th January, Cement Stone—Shewan, Tomes & Co.

CYCLOS, British str., 5,732, D. Arthur, 20th January—Victoria 23rd December, General—Butterfield & Swire.

DAIJI MARU, Japanese str., 899, K. Murakami, 20th January—Swatow 19th January, General—Osaka Shosen Kaisha.

HAIYANG, British str., 1,304, A. E. Hodgins, 20th January—Swatow 19th January, General—Douglas Lapraik & Co.

HANOI, French str., 709, Ch. Le Chevalier, 20th January—Pakhoi 17th January, General—A. R. Marty.

WAKASA MARU, Japanese str., 2,202, K. Itano, 20th January—Singapore 12th January, General—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

YUENSANG, British str., 1,123, P. H. Rolfe, 20th January—Manila 17th January, General—Jardine, Matheson & Co.

SHIPPING REPORTS.

The British str. *Haiphong* reports: Fresh to moderate breeze.

The British str. *Yuensang* reports: Moderate N.E. wind and sea with fine weather.

The Russian str. *Boyarin* reports: Bad weather in Tonkin Gulf, between Hainan Strait and Hongkong fresh N.N. wind and heavy sea.

LATEST STEAMER MOVEMENT.

The P.M. str. *Kure* arrived at San Francisco on the 18th January.

VESSELS EXPECTED.

MERCHANT STEAMERS.

The str. *Unita* left Calcutta on the 8th January, and may be expected here on or about the 29th January.

SHIPPING IN PORT

STEAMERS.

BESSIE DOLLAR, British str., 2,707, J. Abernethy, 19th January—Tacoma 26th November, Lumber and Coal.—Robert Dollar & Co.

HONGKONG, French str., 739, Marquise, 18th January—Haiphong 10th January, General—A. R. Marty.

HUICHOW, British str., 1,222, Shane, 18th January—Haiphong 10th January, General—Butterfield & Swire.

ICHANG, British str., 1,228, L. F. Pike, 17th January—Tientsin 10th January, General—Butterfield & Swire.

INDIA, British str., 2,050, Aldenhe, 17th January—Singapore 11th January, General—Jardine, Matheson & Co.

INDO MARU, Japanese str., 3,979, T. Takakura, 17th January—Kobe, General—Osaka Shosen Kaisha.

ITSUKUSHIMA MARU, Japanese str., 2,052, Nemura, 18th January—Hikio 13th January, Coal—Mitsui Bussan Kaisha.

KAIJO MARU, Japanese str., 1,294, Yamamoto, 10th January—Swatow 18th January, General—Osaka Shosen Kaisha.

MONTAGUE, British str., 3,053, F. L. Davison, 17th January—Bombay 1st January, Nil—Canadian Pacific Railway Co.

ONISIA, British str., 3,625, D. H. Langlands, 18th January—Calcutta 23rd December, General—David Sassoon & Co.

PERSEUS, British str., 4,299, J. Riepenhausen, 19th January—Shanghai and Kuchinozu 16th January, General—Butterfield & Swire.

SALAHADIN, Dutch str., 1,235, Liberg, 16th January—Kobe 6th January, Ballast—Asiatic Petroleum Co.

SEACUYA, British str., 3,339, C. R. Grant, 17th January—San Francisco, Bulk Oil—Standard Oil Co.

SHAOHSING, British str., 1,207, Tuebben, 18th January—Shanghai 14th January, General—Butterfield & Swire.

SHIMIZU MARU, Japanese str., 7,072, N. Deguchi, 19th January—Shanghai 16th January, General—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

SINGAN, British str., 1,047, Troubridge, 18th January—Haiphong 16th January, General—Butterfield & Swire.

SOSHU MARU, Japanese str., 1,119, K. Hattori, 15th January—Swatow 14th January, General—Osaka Shosen Kaisha.

SZECHOW, British str., 1,142, Barkus, 19th January—Shanghai 13th January, General—Butterfield & Swire.

TACOMA MARU, Japanese str., 3,330, T. Hamada, 15th January—Manila 12th January, General—Osaka Shosen Kaisha.

TENZAN MARU, Japanese str., 2,568, Wabashi, 18th January—Dairen 10th January, Coal—Mitsui Bussan Kaisha.

TENYO MARU, Japanese str., 7,263, Ernest Bent, 19th January—San Francisco 19th December, General—Toyo Kisen Kaisha.

WINNAC, British str., 2,900, Maedonald, 16th January—San Francisco, Ballast—Standard Oil Co.

WAKAMATSU MARU, Japanese str., 1,922, Yamasaka, 17th January—Singapore 11th January, Nil—Mitsui Bishi Goshi Kaisha.

YINGCHOW, British str., 1,216, E. L. Jones, 17th January—Shanghai 14th January, General—Butterfield & Swire.

VESSELS ADVERTISED AS LOADING

To ascertain the anchorage of any Vessel, the Harbour has been divided into Four Sections commencing from Green Island. Vessels anchoring nearest Kowloon are marked "1," nearest Hongkong "2," midway between Hongkong and Kowloon "3," and those vessels berthed at the Kowloon Wharf "4," together with the number denoting the section.

SECTIONS.

1. From Green Island to the Harbour Master's. 2. From Harbour Master's to Blake Pier. 3. From Blake Pier to Naval Yard. 4. From Naval Yard to East Point.

DESTINATION	VESSEL'S NAME	FLAG & REG.	SECT.	CAPTAIN	FOR FREIGHT APPLY TO	TO BE DESPATCHED
LONDON VIA USUAL PORTS OF CALL	NUBIA	Brit. str.	1	A. B. Garwood, M.P.	P. & O. S. N. Co.	On 23rd inst. at Noon.
LONDON VIA USUAL PORTS OF CALL	RAIDERSHIRE	Brit. str.	1	A. Collyer	JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LD.	On 30th inst.
LONDON VIA USUAL PORTS OF CALL	NAMUR	Brit. str.	1	Dorss	MESSAGERIES MARITIMES	On 31st Mar. at Noon.
LONDON VIA USUAL PORTS OF CALL	DUBRA	Brit. str.	1	H. Kon	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 23rd inst. at 1 P.M.
LONDON VIA USUAL PORTS OF CALL	KATORI MARU	Jan. str.	1	Deguchi	JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LD.	On 23rd inst.
LONDON VIA USUAL PORTS OF CALL	SHIZUKA MARU	Jan. str.	1	T. Hamada	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 23rd inst. at Noon.
LONDON VIA USUAL PORTS OF CALL	CHIMSE PAINGS	Brit. str.	1	J. Kanoo	OSAKA SHOSHEN KAISHA	On 23rd inst. at 3 P.M.
LONDON VIA USUAL PORTS OF CALL	MONTAGUE	Brit. str.	1	A. J. Hall	SHAW, TOMES & CO.	On 23rd inst. at 5 P.M.
LONDON VIA USUAL PORTS OF CALL	MONSIEUR	Brit. str.	1	Emery Rice	CANADIAN PACIFIC RY. CO.	On 17th Feb. at 1 P.M.
LONDON VIA USUAL PORTS OF CALL	YINGCHOW	Brit. str.	1	E. Beat	PACIFIC MAIL S.S. CO.	On 25th inst. at Noon.
LONDON VIA USUAL PORTS OF CALL	ANYO MAUR	Brit. str.	1	J. Hill	TOYO KISEN KAISHA	On 2nd Mar. at Noon.
LONDON VIA USUAL PORTS OF CALL	HITACHI MARU	Jan. str.	1	T. Sato	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 10th Mar.
LONDON VIA USUAL PORTS OF CALL	ADENHAM	Brit. str.	1	G. L. Smith	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 12th Feb. at Noon.
LONDON VIA USUAL PORTS OF CALL	SURAT	Brit. str.	1	G. L. Smith	GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO.	On 14th Feb. at 11 A.M.
LONDON VIA USUAL PORTS OF CALL	SHIBUO	Brit. str.	1	S. Wady	THE BANK LINE, LIMITED	On 25th inst.
LONDON VIA USUAL PORTS OF CALL	MISHIMA MARU	Jan. str.	1	E. J. Tadd	JAVA-CHINA JAPAN LINE	Quick despatch.
LONDON VIA USUAL PORTS OF CALL	LAIBANG	Brit. str.	1	G. J. Spink	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 28th inst. at 11 A.M.
LONDON VIA USUAL PORTS OF CALL	TANGO MARU	Jan. str.	1	E. J. Jones	JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LD.	On 2nd Feb. at D'light.
LONDON VIA USUAL PORTS OF CALL	YINGCHOW	Brit. str.	1	Langlands	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 8th Feb. at 5 P.M.
LONDON VIA USUAL PORTS OF CALL	ONISIA	Brit. str.	1	T. A. Mitchell	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	To-day, at Noon.
LONDON VIA USUAL PORTS OF CALL	FOOKSANG	Brit. str.	1	W. Benson	DAVID SASSOON & CO., LD.	To-morrow.
LONDON VIA USUAL PORTS OF CALL	LIANGCHOW	Brit. str.	1	Spencer Wilde	JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LD.	On 23rd inst. at D'light.
LONDON VIA USUAL PORTS OF CALL	HANGANG	Brit. str.	1	E. H. Laver	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 24th inst. at D'light.
LONDON VIA USUAL PORTS OF CALL	KANCHOW	Brit. str.	1	Sakamoto	JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LD.	On 25th inst. at D'light.
LONDON VIA USUAL PORTS OF CALL	V. OIOTAT	Brit. str.	1	A. L. Valentini	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 26th inst. at 4 P.M.
LONDON VIA USUAL PORTS OF CALL	COLOMBO MARU	Jan. str.	1	A. Collyer	MESSAGERIES MARITIMES	On 27th inst.
LONDON VIA USUAL PORTS OF CALL	ORIENTAL	Brit. str.	1	Y. Yamamoto	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 28th inst.
LONDON VIA USUAL PORTS OF CALL	NAMUR	Brit. str.	1	K. Murakami	P. & O. S. N. Co.	About 27th inst.
LONDON VIA USUAL PORTS OF CALL	YAMAMOTO	Brit. str.	1	E. J. Jones	P. & O. S. N. Co.	About 20th Feb.
LONDON VIA USUAL PORTS OF CALL	KAIJO MARU	Jan. str.	1	A. H. Hodgins	JAVA-CHINA JAPAN LINE	Quick despatch.
LONDON VIA USUAL PORTS OF CALL	DAIJI MARU	Jan. str.	1	A. H. Stewart	OSAKA SHOSHEN KAISHA	To-day, at Noon.
LONDON VIA USUAL PORTS OF CALL	HAIRANG	Brit. str.	1	J. W. Evans	OSAKA SHOSHEN KAISHA	On 24th inst. at 10 A.M.
LONDON VIA USUAL PORTS OF CALL	SHANUN	Brit. str.	1	W. G. Passmore	DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & CO.	On 24th inst. at 1 P.M.
LONDON VIA USUAL PORTS OF CALL	HAIRANG	Brit. str.	1	Shane	DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & CO.	On 24th inst. at 1 P.M.
LONDON VIA USUAL PORTS OF CALL	HAIRANG	Brit. str.	1	Tough	DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & CO.	On 24th inst. at 1 P.M.
LONDON VIA USUAL PORTS OF CALL	HAIRANG	Brit. str.	1	Sidford	DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & CO.	To-morrow, at Noon.
LONDON VIA USUAL PORTS OF CALL	HAIRANG	Brit. str.	1	W. G. G. Leask	DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & CO.	To-morrow, at Noon.
LONDON VIA USUAL PORTS OF CALL	HAIRANG	Brit. str.	1	E. Forsyth	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 23rd inst. at 3 P.M.
LONDON VIA USUAL PORTS OF CALL	HAIRANG	Brit. str.	1	W. G. G. Leask	JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LD.	On 25th inst. at 4 P.M.
LONDON VIA USUAL PORTS OF CALL	HAIRANG	Brit. str.	1	E. Forsyth	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 30th inst. at 3 P.M.
LONDON VIA USUAL PORTS OF CALL	HAIRANG	Brit. str.	1	W. G. G. Leask	JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LD.	On 2nd Feb. at Noon.
LONDON VIA USUAL PORTS OF CALL	HAIRANG	Brit. str.	1	E. Forsyth	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	Quick despatch.
LONDON VIA USUAL PORTS OF CALL	HAIRANG	Brit. str.	1	W. G. G. Leask	JAVA-CHINA JAPAN LINE	On 25th inst. at D'light.
LONDON VIA USUAL PORTS OF CALL	HAIRANG	Brit. str.	1	E. Forsyth	OSAKA SHOSHEN KAISHA	On 25th inst.
LONDON VIA USUAL PORTS OF CALL	HAIRANG	Brit. str.	1	W. G. G. Leask	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	End February.
LONDON VIA USUAL PORTS OF CALL	HAIRANG	Brit. str.	1	E. Forsyth	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 26th inst.
LONDON VIA USUAL PORTS OF CALL	HAIRANG	Brit. str.	1	W. G. G. Leask	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	To-morrow, at 11 A.M.
LONDON VIA USUAL PORTS OF CALL	HAIRANG	Brit. str.	1	E. Forsyth	JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LD.	To-morrow, at 8 A.M.
LONDON VIA USUAL PORTS OF CALL	HAIRANG	Brit. str.	1	W. G. G. Leask	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 25th inst. at 11 A.M.

THE JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP CO

FOR ANPING AND TAKAO VIA SWATOW AND AMOY.

Steamer	Captain	Leaving
<hr/>		

These Steamers of Coast and Formosa Line have Excellent accommodation for First Class Passengers and are fitted with Electric Light and Fans.

These Steamers will arrive at and depart from Soon Yip Wharf (near the Harbour Office).

For FURTHER INFORMATION, apply to

Y. ASAI,
MANAGER,
Second Floor, No. 1, Queen's Building.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

The Dumbas, with the MAIL FROM LONDON (via Siberia) of Sunday, the 20th Dec. is due to arrive here to-morrow.

FOR	PER	DATE
Japan via Moji, Victoria, and Tacoma, and United Kingdom via Canada	Indo Maru	Thursday, 21st, 8.00 A.M.
Straits	Nichigo Maru	Thursday, 21st, 10.00 A.M.
Hongkong	Ichang	Thursday, 21st, 10.00 A.M.
Shanghai, North China, Weihaiwei & Chefoo	Szechuen	Thursday, 21st, 10.00 A.M.
Hollow and Haiphong	Swangit	Thursday, 21st, 11.00 A.M.
Swatow, Amoy and Foochow	Hongkong	Thursday, 21st, 11.00 A.M.
Belgon	Pereus	Thursday, 21st, 11.00 A.M.
SHANGHAI AND NORTH CHINA (EUROPE via SIBERIA)	Kayo Maru	Thursday, 21st, 11.00 A.M.
(Tientsin-Pukow Railway Shanghai Brit. P.O. Monday, 25th inst.)	Devonwongse	Thursday, 21st, 1.00 P.M.
Shanghai, North China and Japan via Kobe	Yingchow	Registration 2.30 P.M. Letters 3.00 P.M.
Hollow, Haiphong and Haiphong	Wakasa Maru	Thursday, 21st, 3.00 P.M.
Hollow, Pakhoi and Haiphong	Takam	Thursday, 21st, 4.00 P.M.
Philippine Islands	Bojaria	Thursday, 21st, 4.00 P.M.
Swatow, Amoy and Foochow	Susang	Thursday, 21st, 4.00 P.M.
SHANGHAI, NORTH CHINA and JAPAN (EUROPE via SIBERIA)	Orissa	Thursday, 21st, 4.00 P.M.
(Tientsin-Pukow Railway Shanghai Brit. P.O. Thursday, the 25th inst.)		
SAIGON, STRAITS, BURMAH, CEYLON, ADELPHI, WESTERN AUSTRALIA, INDIA, ADEEN, YOKO and EUROPE (Late Letters 1.00 A.M. to Noon, Extra Postage 10 cents.)	Singap	Friday, 22nd, 10.00 A.M.
(Letters posted in all the Pillar Boxes in time for the first clearance will be included in this contract mail)	Hachino	Friday, 22nd, 11.00 A.M.
	Haiyang	Friday, 22nd, 1.00 P.M.
	Shidzuoka Maru	Saturday, 23rd, 10.00 A.M.
		Saturday, 23rd.
		Printed Matter and Samples 10.00 A.M.
		Registration 10.15 A.M.
		Registration with late fee of 10 cents up to 10.50 A.M.
		Registration Kowloon B.O. 9.30 A.M. Letters 11.00 A.M.

BANKS

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.
Paid-up Capital \$15,000,000
Reserve Funds—
Sterling 21,500,000 at 2/— \$15,000,000
Silver 18,000,000

Reserve Liability of Proprietors \$15,000,000

CHIEF MANAGER:
Hon. Mr. D. LANDALE—Chairman.
W. L. PATTERSON, Esq.—Deputy Chairman.
S. H. DODD, Esq. E. H. HOLYOK, Esq.
G. T. M. EDKINS, Esq. J. A. PLUMMER, Esq.
C. S. GUBLEY, Esq. Hon. Mr. E. SHELL.

CHIEF MANAGER:
Hongkong—N. J. STABBE.

MANAGER:
Shanghai—A. G. STEPHEN.

LONDON COUNTY AND WESTMINSTER BANK, LIMITED.

HONGKONG—INTEREST ALLOWED.
On Current Account at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum on the Daily Balance.

ON FIXED DEPOSITS.
For 3 months, 4 per cent. per annum.
For 6 months, 4 1/2 per cent. per annum.
For 12 months, 5 per cent. per annum.

N. J. STABBE,
Chief Manager.

Hongkong, 11th November, 1914.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

Authorised Capital \$1,500,000
Subscribed 1,125,000
Paid-up 662,500
Reserve Fund 445,000

BANKERS:
BANK OF ENGLAND, and
LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK, LIMITED.

Every description of Exchange business transacted.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON CURRENT ACCOUNT at 4 per cent. per annum on Daily Balance and on Fixed Deposits at rates which may be ascertained on application.

A. R. LINTON,
Manager.

Hongkong, 10th July, 1913.

NEDERLANDSCH-INDISCHE HANDELSBANK.

(NEDERLANDS INDIA COMMERCIAL BANK.)
ESTABLISHED 1853.

Authorised Capital Fl. 30,000,000 (\$2,500,000)
Paid-up Capital Fl. 19,307,900 (\$1,609,000)
Reserve Fund Fl. 7,765,500 (\$647,125)

HEAD OFFICE: AMSTERDAM.
Head Agency: BATAVIA.

LONDON BANKERS:
THE WILLIAMS DEACONS BANK.

SWISS BANK CORP.

The Bank transacts every description of Banking and Exchange business, receives money on Current Account and on Fixed Deposit at rates which may be ascertained on application.

G. A. DUNLOP, Manager,
No. 8, Des Vaux Road Central, Hongkong, 17th November, 1914.

THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER, 1853.
HEAD OFFICE—LONDON.

Paid-up Capital \$1,200,000
Reserve Fund 21,800,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors \$1,200,000

FOREIGN EXCHANGE and General Banking business transacted.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and **FIXED DEPOSITS** received for 1 year or shorter periods at rates which will be quoted on application.

W. DICKSON,
Manager.

Hongkong, 8th June, 1914.

COMMERCIAL.

CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

ON LONDON	January 20th.
Telegraphic Transfer	1/9 1/2
Bank Bills, on demand	1/9 1/2
Bank Bills, at 30 days sight	1/9 1/2
Bank Bills, at 4 months sight	1/9 1/2
Credits, at 4 months sight	1/9 1/2
Documentary Bills, 4 months sight	1/9 1/2
ON PARIS	
Bank Bills, on demand	22 1/2
Credits, at 4 months sight	23 1/2
ON GERMANY	
On demand	nom.
ON NEW YORK	
Bank Bills, on demand	43 1/2
Credits, at 60 days sight	nom.
ON BOMBAY	
Telegraphic Transfer	nom.
Bank, on demand	135 1/2
ON CALCUTTA	
Telegraphic Transfer	nom.
Bank, on demand	135 1/2
ON SHANGHAI	
Bank, at sight	78
Private, 30 days sight	nom.
ON YOKOHAMA	
On demand	77 1/2
ON MANILA	
On demand	75 1/2
ON SINGAPORE	
On demand	107
ON BATAVIA	
On demand	107 1/2
ON HAITONG	
On demand	107 1/2
ON SAIGON	
On demand	107 1/2
ON BANGKOK	
On demand	107 1/2
SOVEREIGNS, Bank's Buying Rate	\$11.10
GOLD LEAF, 100 fine, per tola	\$57.10
BAR SILVER, per oz.	22 1/2
SUBSIDIARY COINS	
per cent	
Hongkong, 20 cents pieces	\$15.50 discount
Hongkong, 10	\$15.50

BANKS

HONGKONG SAVINGS BANK.

THE Business of the above Bank is conducted by the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION. Rules may be obtained on application.

INTEREST ON DEPOSITS is allowed on the Minimum Monthly Balance at 4 per cent. per annum.

Depositors may transfer at their option balances of \$100 or more to the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank to be placed on **FIXED DEPOSIT** at 4 per cent. per annum.

For the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION,
N. J. STABBE,
Chief Manager.

Hongkong, 2nd November, 1914.

SHARE LIST—QUOTATIONS.

HONGKONG, 21st JANUARY, 1915.

STOCKS.	NO. OF SHARES.	VALUE.	PAID UP.	CLOSING QUOTATIONS.	RETURN ON BASIS OF LAST DIV.
BANKS—					
Hongkong & Shanghai Bank Corporation	120,000	\$125	all	178 1/2	
China Borneo Company, Limited	60,000	\$12	all	1/20	
China Light and Power Company, Ltd.	50,000	\$5	all	\$4, sellers	
China Provision, Loan & Mortgage Co., Ltd.	200,000	\$10	all	\$7.85, buyers	
CHINA RAILWAYS—					
Ewo Cotton Spinning & Weaving Co., Ltd.	30,000	Tls. 50	all	Tls. 131, buyers	
Hongkong Cotton Spinning Co., Ltd.	125,000	\$10	all	\$6 1/2, sellers	
(In Liquidation)					
Dairy Farm Company, Limited	40,000	\$7 1/2	all	\$55, sellers	
DOCKERS AND WAREHOUSES—					
H'kong & Kowloon Wharf & S. Co., Ltd.	60,000	\$50	all	\$58 1/2, buy, 1/20	
H'kong and Whampoa Dock Co., Ltd.	50,000	\$50	all	\$57 1/2, sellers	
New Amoy Dock Co., Limited	10,000	Tls. 100	all	Tls. 61, buyers	
Shanghai Dock and Engineering Co., Ltd.	55,700	Tls. 100	all	Tls. 68, buyers	
Shanghai and Hongkong Wharf Co., Ltd.	36,000	\$10	all	\$5 1/2, buyers	
Green Island Cement Co., Limited	400,000	\$10	all	\$5 1/2, sellers	
Hongkong Electric Co., Limited	60,000	\$10	all	\$12 1/2, buyers	
Hongkong Hotel Company Limited	20,000	\$50	all	\$190	
Hongkong Ice Company, Limited	5,000	\$25	all	\$25, buyers	
Hongkong Ropery Manufacturing Co., Ltd.	60,000	\$10	all	\$2	
H'kong & South China Steam Fisheries Co., Ltd.	15,000	\$10	all	\$10	
Hongkong Steel Foundry Co., Ltd.	15,000	\$10	all	\$5.20, sales	
Hongkong Tramway Co., Ltd.	325,000	\$10	all	\$10	
INSURANCES—					
Canton Insurance Office Co., Limited	10,000	\$250	\$50	\$340, sellers	
China Fire Insurance Co., Limited	20,000	\$100	\$20	\$150, buyers	
Hongkong Fire Insurance Co., Ltd.	10,000	\$50	\$50	\$385, sal. & buy	
Hongkong Marine Insurance Co., Limited	10,000	\$25	\$25	Tls. 145, buyers	
North China Insurance Co., Limited	10,000	\$250	\$100	\$785, buyers	
Union Insurance Society, Limited	12,400	\$100	\$60	\$200, buyers	
Yankee Insurance Association, Ltd.	12,000	\$100	\$60	\$200, buyers	
LAND AND BUILDINGS—					
H'kong Land Invest. Agency Co., Ltd.	50,000	\$100	all	\$114, sellers	
Hongkong Central Estate, Ltd.	10,000	\$100	all	\$100, sellers	
Hongkong Land Reclamation Co., Ltd.	25,000	\$100	all	\$72	
Humbleton Estate and Finance Co., Ltd.	150,000	\$10	all	\$30, 3/4	
Kowloon Land and Building Co., Ltd.	6,000	Tls. 50	all	Tls. 1	
Shanghai Land Investment Co., Ltd.	78,000	Tls. 50	all	Tls. 1	
West Point Building Co., Limited	12,500	\$50	all	\$71	
Maatschappij tot Exploitatie van Landbouw en Landbouwexploitatie in Langkat	250,000	Gds. 10	all	Tls. 39, buyers	
MINEING—					
Chinese Engineering and M. Co., Ltd.	1,000,000	\$21	all	\$6, sellers	
Heard Tin and Rubber Estate, Ltd.	822,000	\$21	all	\$2.46, sellers	
North Australian Gold Mining Co., Ltd.	200,000	\$21	all	\$7 1/2	
Trough Mine, Limited	160,000	\$21	all	\$10, buyers	
Peak Tramway Co., Limited	50,000	\$10	all	\$10.85, buyers	
Philippina Co., Limited	75,000	\$10	all	\$9	
Pulper & Papereries de Tonkin Societe des	13,200	\$50	all	\$20	
REFINERIES—					
Chien Sugar Refining Co., Limited	20,000	\$100	all	\$84, buyers	
Loven Sugar Refining Co., Limited	7,000	\$100	all	\$14	
STEAMSHIP COMPANIES—					
China and Manila Steamship Co., Ltd.	30,000	\$25	all	\$61, buyers	
Douglas Steamship Co., Limited	20,000	\$50	all	\$30, sellers	
H'kong, Canton & Macao S.S. Co., Ltd.	50,000	\$15	all	\$20, sellers	
Indo-China Steam Navigation Co., Ltd.	60,000 pref.	\$25	all	\$85, sellers	
Shell Transport & Trading Co., Ltd.	2,500,000	\$21	all	\$11, r. div. sales	
Star Ferry Company, Limited	40,000	\$10	all	\$38, sellers	
South China Morning Post, Limited	6,000	\$25	all	\$28	
Steam Land & Company, Limited	20,000	\$9	all	\$41, sellers	
STOCKS AND DISPENSARIES—					
Powell, Wm., Limited	15,000	\$7	all	\$61, sellers	
Watson & Co., A. S., Limited	50,000	\$10	all	\$7, sellers	
Union Waterworks Co., Limited	50,000	\$10	all	\$13	

Trans.	Amount.	Value.	Interest.	Quotation.
Chinese Imperial Bank	Tls. 767,200.	Tls. 250	7% p. annum	Par.

VERNON & SMYTH, Share Brokers.

"THREE CASTLES" "DIAMOND" SIZE GOLD

TIPPED CIGARETTES.

THESE CIGARETTES ARE SPECIALLY ROLLED BY HAND FOR LADIES.

AND SOLD BY ALL TOBACCONISTS.



75 Cents a Tin of 40 Gold-Tipped Cigarettes.

Send Coupons for case to—

W. D. & H. O. WILLS.

AGENTS:—

BRITISH-AMERICAN TOBACCO Co., Ltd.

HONGKONG AND SOUTH CHINA.

171

WM. G. JACK & CO., LTD.

14, DES VEAUX ROAD, HONGKONG.

SOLE AGENTS FOR

THE PETER

PATENT

SEMI-DIESEL

CRUDE OIL

ENGINES

AND

KEROSENE

ENGINES.

We carry large stocks of

Ship and Engine Stores,

Cotton Waste, Oil, Packing,

etc.

Electrical Repairs and

Installations Undertaken.

Electro-Plating in all its

Branches.

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ALFRED A. OT. NOVEMBER 1914

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